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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Geneva Finds Arms Ideas Meet

French Air Office Is 'Bombed'

Britain Plans Free Port Areas

Washington Sees Relief Start

Moscow Publishes Peace Pact

THE Disarmament Conference builds up confidence in itself. Expressions by the first four major nations to speak prove that substance and sincerity are enriching sound debate. Statesmen begin to search each others' ideas for resemblances rather than differences. Great Britain, France, and the United States are seen as concurring in the thesis that lethal gases, microbic warfare, and the aerial bombing of civilian populations should be banned. Britain and America would banish aggressive weapons, and France would restrict them to the international police force it has proposed. Chancellor Bruening enthuses the conference and disappoints pessimistic prophets with a sane, considerate presentation of Germany's views. Among the delegates hope rises for the best of reasons—they are finding something to build on and a willingness to build.

* * *

¶ France sees its airplane manufacturers set out to pancake the Air Ministry. Louis Bleriot, pioneer Channel flier and war machine builder, discharges his hundreds of employees and closes down his factory after many disagreements with officials. Other leading concerns in the industry join in declaring the Air Ministry's supervision and requirements have rendered French aircraft inefficient. The Chamber of Deputies, having often aired the disputes, is ready for a reorganization. M. Bleriot shows how bitter he is against the political directors—he shuts up shop to go into politics.

* * *

¶ Britain has new experiences in taking up tariffs. Foreign and domestic wails continue, but are offset by such hopes as that tariffs may halt the increase of unemployment. Tariff laws involve the reexport trade of £64,000,000 a year. Thus free port areas will probably be established in London, Liverpool, and elsewhere to avoid a complication of duties. Apparently a nation may change from free trader to protectionist on short notice, but shifting over machinery entails patience and perspiration.

* * *

¶ Washington sees President Hoover's reconstruction program making headway. President Charles G. Dawes issues instructions to banks and railroads on how assistance may be secured from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Frank Knox, head of the anti-hoarding campaign, plans state organizations which are to restore faith by selling America to Americans. Dawes is to see that money goes rolling into places where it will do the most economic good, Knox is to rout out dusty dollars so there will be more money to roll.

* * *

¶ Moscow publishes the recent Soviet Latvian three-year nonaggression pact. Each country binds itself not to participate in political, military, economic or financial agreements directed against the other. The Soviet is declared by its organ Izvestia to be showing the way to pacification through internal relations. Having shown the world how to make peace pacts, the Soviet might perform a still greater service—might show the world how to keep them.

* * *

¶ Peru orders its flag flown on all churches on Sundays and holidays and displayed inside the edifices every day. The order explains that the intention is to intensify the love of the fatherland. The Government feels naturally that the highest patriotism should be found at home in houses of worship—that kind of patriotism being a spiritual quality.

* * *

¶ Peace on earth through Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts and Girl Guides—such is one of the dreams of Lord Baden-Powell of Gilwell, founder of all these tremendous movements among the world's youth. Chief Scout Baden-Powell, Chief Guide Lady Baden-Powell, U. S. National Scout Commissioner Daniel C. Beard and other leaders contribute to this issue of this newspaper remarkable, moving statements concerning the mighty juvenile forces they direct. They expect much of the future because they believe that while the Scout outgrows his uniform there are things he will never grow out of—the sterling principles he made his own while in the uniform.

* * *

¶ Turkey sees startling innovations introduced at Islam's greatest festival in ancient and famous St. Sophia Mosque. The Koran is chanted by 25 imams in Turkish instead of the traditional Arabic, in accordance with the recent order of Kemal Pasha; but more arresting still, the voices, for the first time, are carried far outside the crowded cathedral by radio. Alas, the emerging Muhammadan will presently be struggling with the problem which besets the churches in lands where the radio is no novelty: Is it better to install radio so that incapacitated ones may not miss the service, or better to omit it so that fully capacitated ones won't be tempted beyond their strength to let dial devotions keep them at home?

Shanghai, City of Triple Rule

SHANGHAI, with its large foreign element, is divided into three distinct administrative sections. The International Settlement, with an area of more than eight square miles, has a population of 830,760 Chinese and 32,885 foreigners, including 14,230 Japanese, 7047 British and British Indians, 2972 Russians, 1800 Americans, 1402 Portuguese and more than 3000 others.

It originated in 1848 by arrangement between the British community and the local Mayor.

It is at present governed by a municipal council consisting of eight British, two Americans, five Chinese and two Japanese, with an American Director-General. All foreign taxpayers have the right to vote for representatives to this council and to be tried in courts of their own nationality. The settlement taxes and polices itself and holds its land by permanent lease.

The French Concession withdrew from the Foreign Settlement in 1862. It covers 200 acres, and has a population of 12,922 foreigners and 434,807 Chinese. Its council consists of 12 foreigners (mostly French) and five Chinese. Its government is run on similar lines to that of the International Settlement.

Greater Shanghai, the Chinese municipality, has a population of 1,713,456 and covers some 2800 acres. It is governed by Chinese appointees of the National Government, who control the entire area surrounding the foreign settlements.

Shanghai, with more than 3,000,000 inhabitants, altogether, according to latest census figures, is the greatest city in the Far East.

NEW GOVERNOR URGES ECONOMY FOR PORTO RICO

Pay as We Go, He Rules, and Live Within Our Income

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, P. R., Feb. 9—"Pay as we go," was the rule laid down for Porto Rico by Gov. James R. Beverley in his first message to the Legislature now in annual 60-day session.

"The Government must live within its income," he said.

The message, drafted since the Governor took office 10 days ago and dealing with a wide range of island matters, was delivered today. The Governor said that the island's credit was good, that it had easily met all service payments on $30,000,000 debts and would continue to do so.

In presenting a budget of $11,000,000 Governor Beverley said if the Legislature considered cutting salaries none under $1000 should be touched and that above that amount salaries should be reduced on a uniform basis. His suggested budget reduction was $285,000. Every economy possible must be effected, he said, without cutting the fundamentals in health and education.

The Governor recommended increasing the interest rate on delinquent taxes from ½ per cent to 1 per cent a month, with a provision that taxes might be paid quarterly instead of semiannually as an aid to taxpayers.

Not so much to produce additional revenue but cause greater interest in the tax laws, the Governor suggested adjustments in the income tax law which would reduce the personal exemption allowed a single person from $1000 to $800, and from $2500 to $1800 in the case of a married person. He also suggested that the exemption for each dependent be reduced from $400 to $250. These reductions were justified, he said, because of the low income levels in Porto Rico.

The Governor suggested a double liability clause for stockholders for the benefit of creditors in the case of bank failures. Such a clause, he said, would make the stockholders more careful in their scrutiny of the officers and directors of banks.

As a means of providing employment and completing the insular road system, the Governor suggested a limited amount of road construction and that temporarily the $1 minimum wage requirement be suspended and that work be spread to as large a number of people as possible. He also recommended a planning board for public works so that projects be executed during dull rather than prosperous times.

Taking Police Out Of Politics Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 9—A plan designed to remove police departments as far as possible from the domination of politics won the indorsement of a joint committee of the American Bar Association and the International Association of Chiefs of Police at a conference here Saturday. It has been recommended for further consideration by the organizations at their next annual meeting.

The plan, which was proposed by Prof. Andrew A. Bruce of the University Law School and former chief justice of the Supreme Court of North Dakota, would deprive mayors of their power to appoint and remove police department heads and vest this power in a board of five persons who would have no other duties.

The members of the board would be appointed by the mayor, but their individual terms would expire at two-year intervals. Thus, according to Professor Bruce, the board would be beyond the control of any one mayor after the plan had been in operation a short time.

SOUTH CAROLINA PLEA FOR POLICE EXPANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The W. C. T. U. of South Carolina has added its protest to that of the Spartansburg union against the discontinuance of the state constabulary.

Gov. Ibra C. Blackwood dismissed the state constables when the Legislature failed to include an appropriation for their maintenance in the annual supply bill.

PAN-AMERICAN ROAD TO MEXICO HAS MANY GAPS

Pending Completion Tourists Are Advised Not to Attempt Route

Mexico's herculean task of dynamiting a Pan-American highway through its rock-ribbed mountain fastnesses from the Rio Grande to Mexico City will be completed in not less than two years.

Until then, motor tourists are warned by Mr. William H. Furlong, manager of the highway department of the San Antonio Chamber of Commerce, that there are gaps in the present highway chain which are extremely dangerous and at certain times of the year are positively impassable.

Mr. Furlong's description of existing highway conditions in Mexico was made today before a group of auton.obile and newspaper men at the Parker House. His purpose, he said, was not to exploit the magnificence of Mexico's lakes and mountains. but to tell the tourist the facts. These facts contained pertinent reminders that Mexico is busy preparing the way for the motorists, but, as yet, is not ready to give them the whole-hearted welcome which they may freely anticipate when the Mexico City highway becomes a through way.

The tourist is further reminded that unless he can speak Spanish and has a workable knowledge of the mechanics of his car, he is driving under a serious handicap in Mexico at this period of highway construction. Even though the Indians might be made to understand where he wanted to go, the motorist could not be sure that the natives could tell him the through route to any section of their country, Mr. Furlong added.

Describing the sections of Mexico which are accessible to the motorist with reasonable comfort and safety, Mr. Furlong pointed out that the Pan-American highway is now open all the year round between Laredo and Victoria, a distance of about 500 miles from San Antonio. Along this stretch of modern highway, as fine as any on the continent, facilities for the tourist are cropping up rapidly, he said.

Beyond Victoria, however, the tourist is warned that there are places where the wheels of a motorcar cannot turn. During the rainy reason, it was explained, there is no part of Mexico, where the roads are not paved, that motor transportation is practical.

Progress was reported by Mr. Furlong on the Pan-American highway south of Mexico City. As far as Acapulco, 466 miles from the capital, he said, an excellent road of asphalt and gravel has made travel south of Mexico City a pleasure.

WHEAT DONATION BILL IS REJECTED

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—In further confirmation of its determination to insist on economy in every way, the Democratic-controlled House Committee on Agriculture yesterday rejected the proposal to donate government-owned wheat for relief purposes.

By a vote of 14 to 9 the committee ended the legislative career of the bill, already passed by the Senate, which would have made 40,000,000 bushels of wheat owned by the Federal Grain Stabilization Corporation available for distribution by charity organizations.

The bill originated with Senator Arthur Capper (R.) of Kansas, and passed the Senate Jan. 4. Majority members of the committee felt, it was said, that it would be preferable to buy the wheat in the open market. It was pointed out that the Federal Farm Board has loans against the wheat which would have to be covered if the wheat were given away.

16,000 HEAR PADEREWSKI

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—Mr. Ignace Jan Paderewski, the pianist who formerly was Premier of his native Poland, yesterday gave a concert before 16,000 persons in Madison Square Garden. He played for the benefit of unemployed musicians, who officials said, would realize $31,000 from the concert.

CHINA PLEADS FOR LEAGUE AID BEFORE COUNCIL

Yen Asks Members to Take Lead in Halting Japan's War Machine

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Feb. 9—Dr. W. W. Yen, the Chinese delegate, in a special League of Nations Council meeting this evening desperately pleaded with the powers to take action to rescue his country from continued Japanese attacks along the Shanghai salient. He pathetically referred to the limited fighting resources at China's command and begged the Council members themselves to take the initiative in the rescue.

Dr. Yen emphasized that Japan had rejected the essence of the powers' proposals, and that new steps must now be taken. After reviewing the attacks of the past fortnight upon the defenseless Chinese civilian populations and homes, bombing and burning of libraries, centers of culture and industries, continued bombardment of towns and forts, Dr. Yen declared that the situation had become intolerable. He insisted that China cannot yield further without compromising her national existence.

Meanwhile the Chinese are desperately resisting the advance of the Japanese war machine, said Dr. Yen. If need be, he concluded, its people will not hesitate to make the supreme sacrifice. But he made no specific demands of the Council and only pleaded that organized world authority take effective action.

Debuchi Denies Report Of Tokyo Proposal For Neutral Zones in China

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 — Any scheme by the Japanese Government to establish a neutral zone around five large commercial cities of China as a means of cutting off the revenue of the Chinese war lords and demilitarizing China is unknown officially to Mr. Katsuji Debuchi, Japanese Ambassador to the United States.

After a conference yesterday with Mr. William R. Castle Jr., Under-Secretary of State, with whom he said he had "merely been exchanging opinions," he declared: "No word from the Far East has come to me from the Japanese Government concerning the plans for a demilitarization of China."

He said further that he did not expect such word, and believed if any suggestion to that effect had come from the Foreign Office, the opinion was merely the personal view of the individual making it. He called attention to the fact that Tientsin had been demilitarized since the Boxer rebellion.

From Shanghai, he said, news had come of the landing of the first troops of the division recently reported on the way from Japan. Once the 10,000 men were landed, no other

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Uruguay Dampens Communist Ardor By Drastic Action

By the United Press

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Feb. 9—Montevideo resembled an armed camp last night as the Government took extraordinary precautions to prevent a Communist revolution which had been scheduled to start during the Carnival celebration.

Heavily armed troops were held in readiness in their barracks here and also at Rivera, on the Brazilian frontier, which had been reported as the Communists' proposed point of concentration. Strong guards were thrown about power houses and buildings housing other public utilities, most of which are owned and operated by the Government.

All civilian airplanes at the civil airdrome were ordered dismantled. The essential parts of the motors were deposited in the Military Aviation School for safekeeping. It was understood that this step was taken following rumors that two civilian airplanes were to be flown north to Rivera to obtain a consignment of arms for the revolutionists.

Authorities raided many known Communist centers here and arrested 30 of the radicals. A large quantity of subversive literature, including recently printed pamphlets urging the workers to abandon their jobs and join antigovernment demonstrations, was seized. Communist leaders still at liberty were being closely watched.

Ecuador Abandons Gold Standard

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Feb. 9 (AP)—Ecuador abandoned the gold standard today.

The suspension will be effective until next Nov. 10, and the central bank has been ordered to call in all its foreign deposits for conversion into gold.

Exporters will be obliged to pay export duties in gold and these collections the Government will deposit in the central bank. Moneys for payment of the foreign debt also will be deposited in the bank, which will lend the Government money at 3 per cent interest for expenditure on public works, partial payment of the internal debt and establishment of a national farm bureau.

Ecuador has been having financial difficulties for some time and last year Prof. Edwin Kemmerer of Princeton University was called in to confer with the bankers about the country's finances.

War Against Shirking Dollars Makes Advance on Two Fronts

General Dawes Tells 'Big Business' and Banks How to Dip Into $2,000,000,000 Pool, and Colonel Knox Outlines State Campaign

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—President Hoover's far-reaching reconstruction program, designed to mobilize the forces of business recovery, made headway today on two fronts.

At the offices of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes, president of the board, issued the first instructions to banks and railroads on how to obtain loans from the corporation's huge stock of capital, which may total $2,000,000,000.

Meanwhile, Col. Frank Knox, publisher of the Chicago Daily News and head of the new White House antihoarding campaign, following a two-day series of conferences with President Hoover, General Dawes and other officials here, outlined the state-by-state organization which he proposes.

"It is a campaign to restore the faith of Americans in their own country," Colonel Knox declared. Conversations in the capital have convinced him, he said, that all the elements are present for a business recovery if confidence can be restored. Reserve stocks are now so depleted in stores and factories, Colonel Knox declared, that once consumer buying is resumed in normal amounts production must start up again.

Instructions from the finance corporation were in two leaflets, the first giving information to banks and other financial institutions desiring loans under the new act, and the second supplying similar information for railroads. Banking groups that are eligible for loans are listed and the form of application is prescribed and particular attention is given to the financial condition of the applicant.

The railroad circular points out that loans must have the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The applicant is required to state what efforts have been taken to obtain funds elsewhere, and the circumstances of such negotiations.

Colonel Knox placed strong emphasis on the position of banks, in discussing the antihoarding drive. He said a name for his group other than "antihoarding" would be devised, which would bring out the broader basis of the organization's purpose, which is to assist in restoring confidence.

"We must get down to the grass roots in this thing," he said, "and

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BLERIOT CLOSES PLANE PLANT TO ENTER POLITICS

Criticism of French Air Ministry Culminates in New Move

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Feb. 9—Criticism of the French Air Ministry and its flying equipment, which has been prevalent for some time, culminated in an announcement today by M. Louis Bleriot, foremost figure in French aviation, that he had closed his factory because of a disagreement with government authorities and intended to enter politics.

M. Bleriot, who was the first to cross the Channel, in a flight in 1909, and whose factory during the war turned out 13,000 planes for allied use, including the famous Spad pursuit type, declares he is voicing the opinion of all leading aircraft manufacturers when he says government methods of supervision and control have ruined the French aviation industry.

Attacked in Chamber

Much criticism of the Air Ministry has recently been heard in the Chamber of Deputies. It is alleged that vast sums of money have been spent on technical developments with almost no results and that equipment of the French air force is inferior in quality to that of most other countries. M. Georges Leygues, former Navy Minister, recently declared there was not a single really efficient plane in the French Navy Air Service. Critics make much of the fact that France, after spending more than $2,000,000 on experiments, was not able to compete for the Schneider Cup.

M. Bleriot in an interview printed this morning in the Paris Midi, reiterates the charge previously made that the French Minister of Colonies, who recently flew home from Indo-China, had to make the journey in foreign machines. He recommends reorganization of the Air Ministry under leadership of a "realist" and says he would be glad to see the famous pilot, Capt. Dieudonné Coste, or M. Louis Breguet, who built the Question Mark, named Air Minister. He maintains government officials should let commercial aircraft manufacturers proceed along lines they know to be best, without obliging them to follow many regulations imposed for military reasons.

Combination Hinted

Combination of the leading French plane manufacturers is hinted at in M. Bleriot's statement and he uses the names not only of Breguet, but of Liore and Latecoere, who are leaders in the industry. M. Bleriot says he closed his factory two months ago because the Air Ministry, having ordered a certain type of plane late in 1928, then refused to pay more than about two-thirds of what it had cost, and that only after it should have crossed the south Atlantic five times. He says other manufacturers had had the same experience.

The question of M. Bleriot's discharging 700 workmen came up in the Chamber a few days ago in the course of a debate on unemployment, and M. Adolphe Landry, Minister of Labor, stated the Government would insist on finding work for these men.

Criticism of the Air Ministry is not directed personally against M. Jacques Louis Dumesnil, present Minister of Air. It is rather directed at the department, which, as formed in 1928 and perpetuated since that time by successive decrees, has never been sanctioned by Parliament. A bill providing for a ministry organization is now ready for presentation to the Chamber of Deputies. The Air Department has always been looked upon with disapproval by the navy, and coöperation between these two ministries is difficult to obtain.

In view of aviation discussions at the Geneva Disarmament Conference and the French proposal for an international air service, the present situation in the French industry is especially noteworthy.

PEACE MOVES FURTHERED BY SCOUTING AIM

Chief of Movement Notes Influence in Lifting Civilization

The week of the twenty-second anniversary of the founding of the Boy Scout movement presents an ideal occasion for the introduction and launching in the Monitor of a column addressed to Boy and Girl Scouts and Guides of Europe and the United States. The following symposium of messages direct from leaders of these movements serves to introduce this feature which will appear on the first, second, third and fourth Thursdays of each month, beginning Feb. 11.

By LORD BADEN-POWELL OF GILWELL

Chief Scout and Founder of Boy Scout and Girl Guide Movements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The Poet Laureate of Great Britain, John Masefield, is reported to have said recently:

"How can we find peace on earth? Only one way stands out to lift our civilization to a higher level. We must devise some means of living on friendly terms with our neighbors."

Well, that is one of the aims of which we dream in the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movement; and already there seems the amazing possibility of our dreams coming somewhere nearly true.

In our minor steps, as articulated in the Scout law, we encourage practical expression by the boys and girls of the sense of duty to God and to their neighbor—the two governing fundamentals of most forms of religion.

Our methods for assisting parents and teachers to develop character in each boy and girl, side by side with their scholastic training, have fortunately won themselves the approval of educationists, not only in our own country and empire but in most of the civilized countries of the world.

At the same time the attractions of the movement have proved their appeal to the young of all races; and not only in the child but also in the adolescent stage.

Thus it has come about that our membership has grown so rapidly

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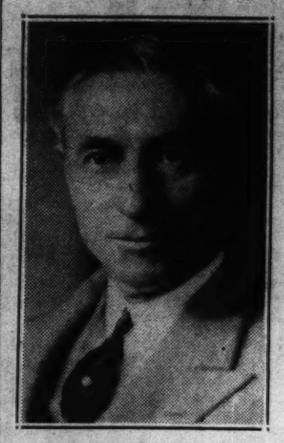
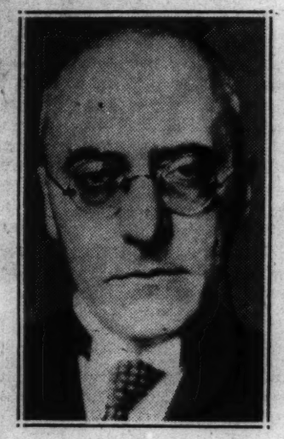
Tell Nations' Stand At Arms Conference





Above—HUGH S. GIBSON (© Harris & Ewing). Spokesman for United States. Below—DR. HEINRICH BRUENING (Underwood), Expounder of Germany's Viewpoint.

Reich Avoids Harsh Words At Conference

Cause of Disarmament Grows Brighter Under Conciliatory Policy

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Feb. 9—So far the quality of speeches at the Disarmament Conference have maintained a remarkably high level. They really contribute something to the debates. They have been fecund in suggestion. They have defined the attitude of the great powers.

The general impression is eminently satisfactory. One feels that the conference has not provided opportunity for a perfunctory expression of banalities or rhetorical elaboration of empty phrases, but on the contrary has furnished a platform for thoughtful utterances of constructive statesmen.

There was great curiousity as to what Dr. Heinrich Bruening would do. Would he break everything in sight? Would he tear like a bull through the china shop of the conference? He was bound to assert Germany's rights to equality in armaments but on his manner of doing so a great deal depended.

The French appeared agreeably surprised at the correctness and moderation of his tone. In conversation with them I found they considered Dr. Bruening had behaved with tact and said all he was obliged to say without giving offense.

All Entitled to Security

Obviously Germany could take no other view than that disarmament cannot be one-sided and that security is a desideratum to which Germany as well as France is entitled. Germany does not wish failure of

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

'Thompson Wouldn't Let Me,' Mills Says of Any Changes in Treasury Policies

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—Mr. Ogden L. Mills, who in a day or so will be Secretary of the Treasury, called attention the other day to a man people should know more about.

Mr. Mills wanted to give assurance treasury policies would not change with the departure of Secretary Mellon, so he said:

"Why, Mr. Thompson wouldn't let me change anything if I wanted to!"

Mr. Thompson is one of the men who keep the Government going when political upheavals shake out all the old officials and put in greenhorns. He is the man who knows just about all there is to know about the Treasury, who recalls every precedent, who says "No!" each time a newcomer proposes something that conflicts with past decision or law.

Mr. W. Norman Thompson is his name; Executive Assistant to the Undersecretary of the Treasury is his title. He has been there 22 years, under six Presidents and five Secretaries. He has initiated a long string of Undersecretaries to their duties. He is one of a small band of career men who are not touched by administration changes.

Mr. Thompson ranks among the outstanding ones, both through his own conspicuous ability and the importance of his office.

The Undersecretary of the Treasury directs its operations, formulates its fiscal policy and in every way relieves the Secretary of routine.

Mr. Thompson is a slight-built man, not conspicuous, always calm. No matter what is on you can't ruffle him. Once before Mr. Mills said:

"You can't say too much good about him."

Treasury employees all agree. For, not included in his duties, he is guide, philosopher and friend to all of them.

He is from Newark, N. J. In 1907 he came as a civil employee to the War Department. Two years later he transferred to the Treasury. After the first month he went to the Undersecretary's office and there he is today.

WASHINGTON BACKS ARMS LIMITATION

Gibson Supports Thesis of Police Protection and Self-Defense

WOULD BAN GASES AND SUBMARINES

Spokesman for Reich Asks Equal Rights With Others in World Comity

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Feb. 9—A poignant appeal of Germany for honest and equal disarmament through the eloquent words of the Reich Chancellor, Dr. Heinrich Bruening, and a dispassionate advocacy of limitation of armaments by the American diplomatist, Mr. Hugh S. Gibson, today, held the close attention of the Disarmament Conference.

Mr. Gibson's most notable contribution was the announcement that the United States has expanded its policy to support budgetary limitation on war material, fearing a qualitative race may ensue when quantitative limitation has been effected.

The American spokesman's other points included:

Advocacy of the draft convention as a basis of negotiations.

Prolongation of the Washington and London agreements, their extension to France, Italy and other powers, and proportional reductions from these agreements when they have been made general.

Total abolition of submarines.

Measures to protect civilian populations from air bombing.

Total abolition of lethal gases and bacteriological warfare.

Special restrictions upon arms of peculiary offensive character.

Mr. Gibson conceded that sufficient armaments for police protection and legitimate self-defense must remain

Obligation of Powers Cited

Dr. Bruening's gripping earnestness became manifest in his opening phrases which recalled how impatiently the German people have awaited this moment. Speaking in warm resonant German and with impressive sincerity he proceeded to establish the political and economic necessity of a general reduction in armaments.

In no passage did he claim the right of rearmament by Germany. But in continually recurring phrases he built up the obligation on the victorious powers in the World War to fulfill their promises for equality in armament.

"Let us have done," cried Dr. Bruening, "with the tendency of maintaining our own armaments at the highest possible level and reducing our neighbors to the lowest possible depth. Let us have done with the tendency of insuring our own possibility of military action by this or that interpretation of treaties and denying this possibility to others."

Recalling that confidence has been desperately sought as the rallying cry of recent months, Dr. Bruening said: "Here we have today occasion to realize this condition fully. We are at grips with a problem whose solution will best return to peoples their lost confidence.

Path to World Confidence

"Disarmament will create a reality which will reinforce confidence better than any other means. But the German Government and the people demand that their own disarmament be followed by general disarmament."

Dr. Bruening, like preceding speakers, referred to the French plan when he announced the German delegation would examine any proposal in full objectivity.

But unlike predecessors he proceeded to say boldly: "However, propositions which, far from realizing the conference's object as the people desire it are intended to make these objects more remote, must be critically resisted."

By avoiding the extreme of inflammatory claims, but with frank earnestness in plainly putting Germany's case, Dr. Bruening constructively aided the conference and made an impression far better than might have been expected.

Imperialistic echoes from what serious Americans hope is an outgrown era made themselves heard at the conference today when Cuba, Mexico and Colombia refused to subscribe to a resolution stating that the American Continent had known security for half a century.

A pan-American meeting was called, including Latin America, Canada and the United States. It was proposed to formulate a common policy, but insufficient delegates had clear enough instructions to commit themselves so extensively, and the meeting agreed merely to act in concert whenever possible.

But a resolution stating that Americans had enjoyed security for 50 years ran into heavy sailing.

A Cuban delegate arose stating, "No, we have not enjoyed security from foreign attack and intervention." A Mexican said, "No, we have not been secure," and a Colombian, recalling the hectic days before the Panama Canal was built, declared he could not subscribe to such a declaration. The resolution failed, but all American powers parted on the best of terms and there were indications that the era of aggression has passed

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SEABURY ASKS JAIL FOR DOYLE AND HASTINGS

Court Considers Cases of Stumblingblocks to Walker Inquiry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 9—The seven judges of the Court of Appeals have before them today two cases which have been chief stumblingblocks to the procedure of the Hofstadter joint legislative inquiry into the New York City government, following the appearance of Judge Samuel Seabury before them yesterday to ask jail sentences for State Senator John A. Hastings, (D.), of New York City and Dr. William F. Doyle, one-time special pleader before the board of standards and appeals. The court reserved its decision, which is expected within the week.

In the month of legal procedure during which Senator Hastings avoided appearing before the committee to testify, Judge Seabury's charges that he was in contempt of the committee for refusing service of its subpœna have been consistently upheld in the New York City courts. Execution of the 30-day jail sentence only pended review of the case by the State's highest tribunal yesterday.

Mr. Hastings has been called by Judge Seabury the "bought agent of private interests seeking favors from the city" Mr. Hastings, on the other hand, contends that he is immune from a civil proceeding during or within 14 days of a session of the Legislature. This question of privilege, Judge Seabury argued in reply, was one set up by the Legislature itself and "so conferred gives the legislator himself no privilege against a body of the Legislature."

The case of Dr. Doyle dates from the early months of the city inquiry last summer, when he was called before the committee to explain his $2,000,000 practice before the standard board. Dr. Doyle refused to testify on the ground that it might incriminate him, was declared in contempt and ordered by the Court of Appeals to reply to the question, "Did you bribe any public official?" His answer to the committee was "No," and the latter holds that in so answering he failed to reply in good faith and perjured himself.

It was the contention of Doyle's counsel yesterday that the truth or falsity of his client's answer had no bearing on the case and that by the mere act of answering he had cleared himself of the contempt charge.

Envoy Discredits Plan for China

(Continued from Page 1)

troops, so far as he knew, were to be shipped there.

In a message from Admiral M. M. Taylor, commander-in-chief of the United States Asiatic fleet, the Department of State was informed today that the International Defense Committee at Shanghai had held a conference relative to the establishment of a neutral zone.

The Admiral reported that the Japanese had landed over 2500 troops below Woosung Creek, but the Chinese continued to hold the Woosung area. A Japanese air operating field had been established at the easternmost end of the International Settlement. Firing and bombing in the Chapei district were being continued.

Word came to the Department of State here yesterday that the League of Nations Far Eastern Commission of Inquiry will arrive in New York aboard the S. S. Paris today. The commissioners will leave for San Francisco at 11:30 p. m., arriving there on the morning of Feb. 13 and sailing aboard the S. S. President Coolidge for the Far East. The S. S. President Coolidge has delayed its passage 12 hours in order to accommodate the commission.

Japan and China will each have an assessor, who will assist in the commission's investigations.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

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Big Sum for Military Expenditure Up Before Tokyo Finance Minister

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Feb. 9—While the outlook is not very bright, competent observers feel that there is a chance of success if the powers informally indicate a willingness to disconnect Manchuria from the other Sino-Japanese problems, leaving Manchurian matters alone.

It is understood that the Finance Minister tonight will give his final decision regarding the army's and navy's request for appropriation of 39,000,000 yen for expenses at Shanghai to March 31, or the end of the current fiscal year. The amount would be the maximum expenditure, and would not be necessarily be all used, especially if no more reinforcements were sent.

The military authorities, however, want the amount finally authorized for use if needed. It is believed that funds would be raised from time to time, as necessary, through internal bond issues, since a foreign loan is obviously impossible. Such appropriations could be made under Article 70 of the Constitution, covering emergency financial measures.

Railway Expert to Sail

Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, former vice-president of the South Manchuria Railway, a widely known Manchurian expert, lectured before the Emperor regarding the Chinese situation this afternoon, after which it was officially learned that Mr. Matsuoka would depart shortly for Shanghai as informal representative of Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa, the Foreign Minister, and Mr. Tsuyashi Inukai, the Premier, charged with liaison duties between the Japanese military and foreign representatives. It is understood that actually Mr. Matsuoka will become the Government's principal spokesman and contact man at Shanghai, a fact that newspaper correspondents welcome owing to his proficiency in English and his expert knowledge of Chinese affairs.

The Government has instructed the embassies abroad to use the first convenient opportunity to sound out the powers regarding the possibility of the formation of neutral zones 15 to 20 miles wide around Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Tsingtao and Tientsin. Such zones would be in the nature of "cordons sanitaire" and would admittedly mean complete reversal of the policies adopted at the Washington conference and expressed in the Nine Power treaty.

Japan argues, however, that such a reversal is necessary, since during the 10 years following the Washington conference, the Chinese proved unable to form a stable government and to eliminate warlordism. It is asserted that such zones would destroy warlordism, which canont exist without control of the wealthy cities. Outlining a plan of government, the spokesman admitted that it was of the nature of a trial balloon and would require a long time to effectuate. He said that Japan, however, believes that the powers face a condition, not a theory, in China and the intervention policy, followed since the Washington conference has proved a failure. Hence intervention must be adopted.

American Support Needed

It is admitted that the plan would hardly succeed without American support, which, it is realized, will be difficult to obtain.

Japan would welcome League of Nations coöperation in enforcing such a plan, and believes that neutrality zones could be maintained, since Japan was near by, with sufficient forces to prevent Chinese armies invading the prohibited areas. The scheme, it was said, might mean the demilitarization of all China, but it was obvious that it was what was needed.

Competent observers have long considered that some such scheme must eventually be enforced, and they feel that it is worthy of serious consideration. It is believed that Japan will formally propose the idea during an international conference, which will be necessary when an effort is started to finally liquidate the present Shanghai situation.

Peiping Bankers Urge Conclave to Consider Plans to Help Nation

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China, Feb. 8—It is learned that the Government has indefinitely postponed the national emergency conference scheduled for Feb. 11, owing to political differences and the difficulty of convening in remote Loyang. Members of the Peiping National Salvaton Federation today sent a circular telegram to all delegates urging them to come to Peiping immediately to hold a session on their own accord regardless of developments in the diplomatic situation.

The Peiping Bankers' Association resolved that a conference should be convened as the only effective demonstration of national solidarity.

Many prominent Nanking officials and families, arriving here daily, are renting houses in view of a permanent stay. They believe that prospects of orderly government in this region are promising. Anti-Japanese boycott has relaxed locally.

The Chinese residents are celebrating their New Year festivities in the customary fashion this week. The first contingent of foreign refugees from Nanking arrived in Peiping today, preparing to remain until peace is restored. The American legation is sending winter uniforms to Shanghai for marines arriving from Manilla.

Washington Opposed To Tokyo Proposal For Neutral Zones in China

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—Japan's reported scheme for international demilitarization of zones surrounding the principal commercial centers of China is opposed here in official circles.

The plan, calling for the demilitarization of Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Tsingto and Tientsin, proposes that each center shall be surrounded by a neutral zone 15 to 20 miles wide, policed under international supervision, from which Chinese soldiers would be permanently excluded.

The foreign powers to whom this scheme would be broached would retain permanently extraterritorial rights at each place.

Neutralizing certain portions of China is considered here as equivalent to the disintegration of the Chinese Empire, since Chinese control would be excluded from the principal ports of that nation.

Attention is particularly called to a pledge made by the Japanese, Nov. 9, 1930, in reply to a note from the American Government of Nov. 5, bringing to Japan's attention the fact that soon after the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-95, a policy looking to the eventual partition of China appeared to be gaining ground in many quarters of the world.

In denunciation of such a policy, the United States, Great Britain and Japan were in complete accord and their determination to respect the territorial and administrative integrity of China was affirmed in many of the diplomatic instruments signed by these powers.

Japan's pledge of Nov. 9, declared that "the Japanese Government remains unchanged in their stand against the partition of China."

China's Case Strengthened By Report of Consuls To League of Nations

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Feb. 8—A report from the committee of Consuls-General in Shanghai, intended to furnish the League of Nations with impartial evidence upon which to proceed with strong action in the Far Eastern situation, was published today by the League and on the whole reinforces the Chinese statement of the case as well as newspaper accounts.

It has established that the Japanese attack on Chapei, for example, came after the Chinese had complied in so far as was within their power with the ultimata issued by the Japanese Consul-General, and that the Japanese naval forces apparently unleashed the attack on their own initiative. This aggression and subsequent bombing of civilian neighborhoods are clearly established in the report.

However, the consuls have been cautious to give a fair statement of both sides of the case, although they successfully riddle the more extreme of Japanese contentions.

Responsibility now lies with the Council to take action upon the evidence presented. However, now that four great powers, the United States, Britain, France and Italy, are pursuing independent action to bring pressure upon Japan, there is a tendency to await the outcome of their efforts. An early Council session is inevitable.

Now We'll Find Out How Hungry He Is

Soviet-Latvian Pact Published at Moscow

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow, Feb. 9

THE text of the Soviet-Latvian three-year nonaggression pact, recently signed at Riga, was published here today. The two countries bind themselves to abstain from aggression against each other and not to participate in any political military agreements directed against the other signatory. Neither side will participate in any agreements aiming to establish an economic financial boycott against the other party. The treaty is not yet ratified.

The Izvestia today declares this "nonaggression treaty has significance going far beyond Soviet-Latvian relations, because it shows the whole world one way to the pacification of international relations."

Hidden Fund Campaign Gradually Takes Form

(Continued from Page 1)

convince the hoarder that it is to his own individual, selfish interest to further the campaign, first, to aid the credit situation, and second to protect the community's own banks."

Colonel Knox said he was working out a definite plan to bring money from hoarding, but declined to give details other than to say that the proposal will be specific and direct. Headquarters will be in Chicago and a chairman will be chosen for each state.

Colonel Knox cited an antihoarding drive waged in Aurora, Ill., as an example that might be followed in other communities. Here an intensive house-to-house campaign was undertaken, and bank deposits were increased $1,000,000 in the first day.

The basis of American business revival at the present time, he asserted, is in the domestic field. Ninety-eight per cent of the trouble, he declared, is "right at home."

Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, called to order today a meeting of national and international officers said to represent 5,000,000 workingmen, to consider employment relief proposals before Congress. Only upon extraordinary occasions, Mr. Green stated, is such a conference convened.

A nation-wide drive will be launched Feb. 15 by the American Legion, it is stated, with the goal of securing employment for 1,000,000 men.

Today in Congress the House Ways and Means Committee took up the Hoover tax increase program by which it is hoped to raise about $1,000,000,000 to balance the budget. A bill is expected by March 1.

At the same time, Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia and Senator Frederic C. Walcott (R.) of Connecticut are continuing conferences on revision of the national bank act. The Senate Banking Committee next week resumes hearings on the Hoover home-loan discount bank proposal.

Horse Racing Bill Supporters Heard

Supporters of a measure designed to legalize pari-mutuel betting on horse races in Massachusetts today presented their side of the case at a public hearing before the Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs. The bill, which would be designated as the Massachusetts Racing Act, is also drawn to assist agriculture and old-age relief within the State.

Among those favoring the bill for legalized gambling at horse races, presented by Representative Christian A. Herter of Boston, was Judge Frank J. Bryan of New York, a director of the running horse plant at Pimlico, Md. He outlined the effects of the pari-mutuel system of betting at Maryland race tracks and also told of the financial benefits accruing to the State thereby.

Other supporters of the measure were Mr. Hugh Bancroft, head of the Cohasset Horse Show; Mr. Charles F. Adams, owner of the Boston Bruins Hockey Club, and Mr. Fred F. Field, president of the Brockton Agricultural Society.

Illinois Manufacturers To Act Against Hoarding

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 9 — President Hoover's efforts to restore hoarded money to circulation will have the "full and aggressive coöperation" of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, he was informed in a message from Mr. Samuel M. Hastings, association president, made public yesterday.

"Hidden dollars expended for manufactured products and all general merchandise obviously will restore millions of persons to employment," the message said. "It will restore public confidence, which is the first essential to a restoration of normal and successful industrial and commercial enterprise."

Colombia Takes Steps To Ease National Credit

BOGOTA, Colombia, Feb. 8 (AP)—Preliminary work for establishment of a credit organization similar to the National Credit Corporation set up in New York by the United States Government to help banks with frozen credits got under way today.

A committee of representatives of national and foreign bankers approved regulations for the Colombian Credit Corporation, which will have 10,000,000 pesos ($9,600,000) capital subscribed by all banks in Colombia. The corporation will last for 10 years and will be authorized to handle all types of bank and mortgage business except the receipt of deposits.

Its principal object will be to purchase frozen paper from banks in need of financial assistance.

GAINS IN IMPORTS SHOWN

Sizable gains in the value of imports for consumption at the Port of Boston are shown in the weekly report of Mr. W. W. Lufkin, Collector of Customs. Imports for the week ending Feb. 6, made public today, were valued at $1,615,102, against $1,423,570 for the previous week. Only four times since these statistics have been compiled, starting Oct. 24, last, has this figure been exceeded. Value of imports for warehouse for the week of Feb. 6 was $62,334, against $306,360 for the previous week.

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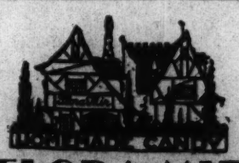
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Indian Governors Faced by Series Of Terrorist Acts

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

DELHI, Feb. 9—Two acts of terrorism occurred in India over the week-end. One was an attempt to assassinate Sir Stanley Jackson, Governor of Bengal, while addressing the annual convocation of Calcutta University; the other was a bomb explosion on a railway track outside Delhi on the line on which the franchise committee traveled. In neither case were there any fatalities.

A feature of the Calcutta outrage was the fact that Dr. Abdullah Suhrawardy, the first Moslem ever occupying the position of a vice-chancellor of Calcutta University, protected the British Governor by springing forward upon the would-be assassin, a Hindu woman student, armed with a revolver, the moment the first shot was fired, thereby spoiling the aim of four shots discharged subsequently.

The shots were from alongside the platform within 10 feet of the Governor, who evoked the enthusiasm of the 3000 persons attending the gathering he was addressing by continuing his speech calmly in less than a minute after the outrage occurred and its perpetrator had been secured. The only person hit was a professor, who received a slight bullet graze.

Utilization of women in these crimes is viewed in political circles here as a direct result of the appeal of the All-India National Congress for women to enter the political "firing line." Significance also attaches to the fact that during the last 14 months three attempts have been made against provincial governors—in Bombay, the Punjab and Bengal.

MORE PASSENGERS SAIL FROM BOSTON

Passengers sailing from Boston were more numerous by 2705 in 1931 than they were in 1930 calendar year according to Mr. Richard Parkhurst, secretary to the Boston Port Authorities. In 1931 there were 18,304 passengers sailed from Boston against 15,599 in 1930. Br. Parkhurst said that the Port Authorities were conducting an extensive campaign to bring additional business to the port of Boston. Literature has been sent throughout the nation giving information on steamship movements.

Mr. Parkhurst announced that the new sliding gangplank at Commonwealth Pier is to be ready for use about Feb. 25. This makes possible the reaching of the second floor of the pier direct from steamers which tie up at the end of the pier.

VERMONT TO HAVE NATIONAL FOREST

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Feb. 9 (AP)—Eleven hundred acres in Winhall and Peru will become the nucleus for a Vermont national forest, Mr. E. A. Melendy, administrator of the M. J. Hapgood estate, which includes the tract, announced today.

The land is a part of 31,000 acres in southern Vermont, the purchase of which was authorized in 1930, and which will be acquired as titles satisfactory to the Government are established. The Hapgood tract was one of the first areas not found to have some impediment in title.

EDUCATION PROGRAM CUT

WORCESTER, Mass. Feb. 9 (AP)—In anticipation of a reduced budget appropriation for 1932, Mr. Walter S. Young, superintendent of schools, yesterday ordered the discontinuance of all adult education classes, effective Thursday. He also said the evening high schools probably will be closed a month earlier than usual.

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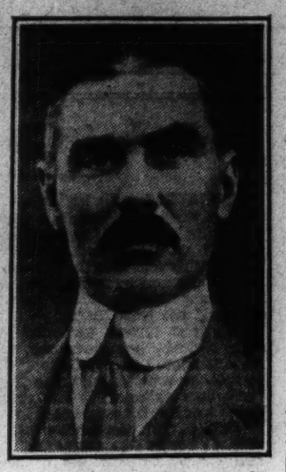
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JOSEPH CLARK GREW

Grew Appointment Is Sent to Senate

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—Further indication of the United States Government's interest in Far-Eastern affairs is seen by President Hoover's announcemnt today of the appointment of Mr. Joseph Clark Grew of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, Ambassador to Turkey, as Ambassador to Japan, replacing Mr. W. Cameron Forbes of Massachusetts. Mr. Grew's appointment is before the Senate for confirmation.

Born in Boston in 1880, the new appointee graduated from Harvard University in 1902, and received the Degree of LL.D. from George Washington University in 1906.

Traveling extensively in Europe and the East, Mr. Grew worked up through the diplomatic service, a career man, serving in Egypt, Mexico, Russia, Germany, Austria, Washington, D. C., and Turkey.

BILL TO BEAUTIFY ROADSIDES URGED

Development and beautification of lands adjoining state highways was urged today by representatives of various outdoor organizations before the legislative committee on highways and motor vehicles, in favoring a bill designed to authorize the public works department to acquire land adjoining state highways for such purposes. The bill was drawn up by the Massachusetts Forestry Association.

Proponents urged that the money for this purpose be taken from the gasoline tax. The committee was urged to give some thought to the tourist trade which speakers contended might be increased with the elimination of "hot dog" stands and other unsightly roadside structures.

UNITED STATES SETS UP 42 JOB BUREAUS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—Mr. William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor, yesterday announced establishment of 42 additional employment offices throughout the country. They are among 54 branches to be established by the United States employment service, under a law passed at the last session of Congress.

The offices included: New York City (1 East 104th Street), Schenectady, Rochester and Auburn, N. Y., and Scranton, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh, Penna.

SAN JUAN HILL RECALLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 9—A group of Spanish-American War veterans in Buffalo has organized an association to carry on a national campaign to raise $3,000,000 to erect in Buffalo a memorial to President Theodore Roosevelt and those who served with him in the Spanish-American War.

Gifts of $1000 Help Legion's Job Drive

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—The National Employment Commission of the American Legion has been assured a "war chest" of $100,000 by a group of sponsors donating $1000 each, Mr. Henry L. Stevens Jr., national Legion commander, announced yesterday.

Mr. J. Cheever Cowdin, Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney and Col. Henry Breckenridge comprise the committee organizing the $1000 sponsors.

Mr. Martin T. McKee, executive director of the drive, which will open Feb. 15, said this is the first time money had been accepted outside of Legion membership. Among the 44 sponsors announced were Mr. Kermit Roosevelt Jr., Marshall Field 3d, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam, and Gen. W. W. Atterbury.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Phoebe K. Gibson, Cleveland, Ohio.
H. O. Gibson, Cleveland, Ohio.

NEW HAMPSHIRE FUND $15,353

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 9 (AP) — The New Hampshire State Unemployment Committee yesterday announced that to date they had received voluntary contributions totaling $15,353. Of this sum, $2627 has been spent on cases in 39 towns, distributed among each of the counties, the committee said.

It's been a tempestuous sort of Winter, but—

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908 were $38.00
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1754 were $60.00
2038 were $65.00
862 were $70.00
983 were $75.00

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LEAGUE CALLED SUCCESSFUL IN AVERTING WAR

Canada's Opposition Head Also Criticizes Bennett

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 9—If it had not been for the League of Nations and its development of public opinion on behalf of international peace, instead of the isolated encounters in the Far East "we would be witnessing today the most unparalleled brutality the world has ever seen," declared Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the Opposition, in the House of Commons yesterday.

Speaking in reply to the speech from the Throne and its reference to the Disarmament Conference at Geneva, Mr. King upheld the League as successfully displacing force with reason in world affairs, and compared its work with that of the Industrial Disputes Act in the labor field which, through the council board, he said, has practically eliminated lockouts and strikes.

Turning to the forthcoming imperial conference, Mr. King criticized Mr. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister, for his "methods of approach" toward the last conference in London. The policy of the Liberals from the time of Sir Wilfred Laurier to the present has been one of "reciprocal concessions to other parts of the empire," he said, and "we would have returned from the last conference with substantial gains."

He accused Mr. Bennett of an attitude of "petty bargaining" and urged him to drop his attitude at the next conference and approach Great Britain "in the spirit in which she approaches us, as exemplified by the 10 per cent preference to the British nations already announced."

While this might not bring complete free trade within the empire, he said he believed that it would result in far freer trade than at present and engender closer coöperation and good will. He condemned Canada's recent impositions of high tariffs, anti-dumping laws and other "restrictions to trade" as causing "friction and irritation to a degree that can only be called indescribable."

Mr. Bennett replied with a defense of his drastic protection policy, which he declared had alone saved the country from bankruptcy. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930, the adverse balance of trade was $90,000,000, he said; in 1931 it grew to $103,000,000. This year, he pointed out, it has been reduced to less than $10,000,000, and last month $5,000,000 more was taken off. Canada, he continued, carried a non-trading obligation of $1,000,000 a day in the currency of foreign countries, against which there was only one invisible source of supply, the tourist trade.

"We had to restore our trade balance if we were to maintain our solvency," said Mr. Bennett, "and the tariff is the only instrument I know with which Canada could restore its trade balance and meet its obligations in the money markets of the world. We have arrested the flow of imports and hope to equalize our trade by the end of this fiscal year."

Drastic economy and curtailment will still be necessary, he said. He announced a cut of 10 per cent in the salaries of all public services, from the heads of the Government down to the main body of the civil service, which would result in a saving of between $7,500,000 and $8,000,000. After referring briefly to the economy conference and Great Britain's commitment to Empire preferential trade; to the suggested wheat quota "which is still being explored," and to the St Lawrence waterway scheme, which is being negotiated Mr. Bennett closed his talk on a note of high optimism that drew the applause of his party.

PARENTS PROTEST TRANSFER OF PUPILS

Testifying that their children will have too far to go to school, parents protested the transfer of pupils in the Minot and Mary Hemenway School districts to the newly completed Woodrow Wilson Intermediate School at Washington and Fuller Streets at a public conference with the school committee.

Mr. Patrick T. Campbell, superintendent of schools, explained a need for district reorganization to provide an intermediate school for pupils in the Minot and Mary Hemmenway Schools, but Mr. John J. Concannon of Ward 16 said such a transfer would leave one of the largest wards in the city without an intermediate school while others have two. It was suggested that additions be built to the Thomas J. Kenny School, to avoid the necessity of sending pupils a distance in some cases of two miles to the Woodrow Wilson School.

MAYOR OF REVERE SUBMITS BUDGET

Mr. Andrew A. Casassa, Mayor of Revere, in presenting his budget to the City Council last night, urged its passage as soon as possible to enable city employees who have not received their salaries for five weeks to be paid. A speedy passage, Mayor Casassa explained, will also make it possible for the city to dispose of its tax anticipation notes.

The budget showed a reduction of $174,896 less than that of last year and it is expected that the tax rate will be reduced from $41.60 to $37. The reduction, it was explained, has been brought about by a 5 per cent cut in salaries of city employees and a 5 per cent donation from their salaries as a voluntary donation to the city. This donation, Mayor Casassa stated, amounted to $52,704 and at his request has been turned over to the Public Welfare Department.

Chicago Board Seeks Freedom From Interference

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 9—A more aggressive policy to meet the "inroads of bureaucracy and governmental interference with its markets" has been adopted by the Chicago Board of Trade.

This attitude of exchange members, which has become intensified during the régime of the Federal Farm Board, was expressed recently in the election of Mr. Peter B. Carey as their fifty-ninth president.

The new exchange leader has been a stanch and outspoken advocate of commodity markets and their economic service as viewed on the board since he first joined the Board of Trade in 1912. New directors who are pledged to fight for the rights of the exchange also took office at the same time he was inaugurated president.

Mr. Carey voices the new attitude of the Chicago Board of Trade. "Today," he declared, "complaints are being filed from many industries other than the grain trade that it is unfair for the government to loan taxpayers' money at below commercial rates to be used in competition against the same taxpayers who contributed the funds.

"Unlike most other exchanges, the Chicago Board of Trade has avoided official criticism of the Farm Board, hoping for the growth of sound policies. But we finally have found our marketing machinery curtailed to the point of destruction.

"In the light of developments it is little wonder that the commodity markets and the agricultural trades have been painfully disillusioned. Scores of farm groups also are demanding that their normal markets be returned. Public opinion is revolting against government extravagance, dangerous tampering with economic laws, and the amazing growth of bureaucracy under which the exchanges have long suffered and from which business in general is at last feeling the withering lash of higher taxes and lower earnings.

"All the commodity exchanges ask of the Government and Congress is an opportunity to function normally. We ask, and we will demand, the right to distribute the farmer's produce and surpluses without the blighting influence of attempts at government price fixing and unfair competition with private business."

Lower Municipal Costs Advocated

Needs for retrenchment and reorganization of municipal financing methods are shown in a survey completed by the division of municipal and industrial research of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The study covered municipal costs in the Commonwealth from 1921 to 1929 inclusive.

Total per capita costs in the period were found to be higher for cities in this State than for the country as a whole. A decline in receipts from personal income and corporation taxes is expected to show a further decline in 1931. Unless this is balanced by curtailed expenditures, increases in taxation or indebtedness must result, it is stated.

Increases in municipal costs, at a greater rate than population growth, are the general rule in Massachusetts as elsewhere although not to the same extent, the survey showed. Efforts are being made to relieve the necessity for borrowing money to operate municipalities for a considerable part of each year. But it is pointed out that such remedial legislation leaves untouched the central difficulty, namely, reduction in existing general level of maintenance costs.

GEORGES BANK BIG SOURCE OF SEA FOOD

Forty per cent of the sea food landed by fishing vessels at Boston and Gloucester, Mass., and Portland, Me., comes from Georges Bank, the huge area off Cape Cod extending nearly to Nova Scotia and several miles east by south of Boston. Statistics compiled by the United States Bureau of Fisheries at Washington, received in Boston, also show that 12 per cent of the landings come from Browns Bank.

Receipts at the three ports in 1931 totaled 263,684,584 pounds, valued at $9,249,257. Haddock is the leading item in the receipts at the three ports, constituting 55 per cent of the total.

Motor Insurance Rise Is Forecast

Higher automobile insurance rates for 1933, unless something is done about the existing compulsory insurance law, were prefigured at a legislative hearing yesterday. Mr. John W. Downs, counsel for insurance companies, reminded the Committee on Insurance that the 3601 more accidents in 1931 over the preceding year are indicative of a general trend toward higher rates as the law is now administered.

Actually, the hearing was held for the purpose of discussing bills designed to decrease insurance rates. The bill which Mr. Downs supported called for the substitution of the compulsory law with a personal responsibility system to provide relief for the careful driver by fastening the burden of high rates on the drivers who cause the accidents.

Establishment of a rating control board to classify drivers according to the premiums they should pay on insurance and to take the automobile accident cases out of the hands of the courts was among the other proposals advanced. A state fund from the proceeds of the gasoline tax to reimburse claimants in accident cases was also advised. No opposition was offered to any of the proposals.

Limitation of the power of the courts in respect to picketing by labor agencies and in placing restraints on laborers in joining unions was proposed before the legislative Committee on Judiciary. Six bills were under discussion.

Mayor James M. Curley's proposal to abolish the Board of Tax Appeals was reported adversely by the Committee on State Administration.

JUNNOSUKE INOUYE IS ASSASSINATED

TOKYO, Feb. 9 (AP)—Mr. Junnosuke Inouye, Finance Minister in the former Wakatsuki Cabinet, was assassinated tonight by a young Japanese.

Mr. Inouye had been Finance Minister in two cabinets and held numerous important offices in Japanese financial institutions. He was made chief of the business bureau of the Bank of Japan, afterward becoming president of the Yokohama Specie Bank. He has twice been governor of the Bank of Japan.

DETROIT, TOLEDO & IRONTON

Detroit, Toledo & Ironton (controlled by Pennroad Corporation) in preliminary statement for the year ended Dec. 31 shows net loss of $565,968, after charges, compared with net of $1,717,478, equivalent under participating provisions of the shares, to $20.89 a share on 65,000 shares of common in 1930.

A Smile Is a Smile Wherever It Is Found

TIBETAN WOMEN AT THEIR SPINNING

These Aboriginals of China Grow Their Own Wool, Card It, Spin It and Weave It Into Cloth for Their Warm Garments Necessary in the High Altitudes.

These cheerful Tibetan housewives, busily spinning wool while they gossip, have attracted the interest of the Chinese Government for the first time in history. These aboriginals occupied China long before the Chinese, just as American Indians occupied the United States. For centuries the Chinese walked upon them scornfully, but within the last two years the Nanking Government has formed a department to look after their welfare. Tibetans likewise have been benefited, for last year a conference on Tibetan affairs was held and plans made for greater governmental activity in Tibet.

Home Woodwork Activities Urged

As a further aid in development of home industries in the United States, the committee on wood utilization of the United States Department of Commerce, has issued a pamphlet entitled "You Can Make It for Profit." Mr. Hugh D. Butler, New England manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, calls attention to the value of the booklet to those desiring to turn their hand to home-made wooden products.

About one-third of the nation's timberland is in the hands of farmers and the development of home industries in the woodworking field therefore, would provide both an outlet for products of farm wood lots, and profitable occupation for the farmer during slack winter months, it is pointed out. The pamphlet describes woods, glues, tools, etc., that are best for home woodworking.

In the booklet are diagrams for scores of handy articles that can be made from wood, with directions as to quantity of wood needed, and the suggestion that many of the articles can be made to sell completely assembled or "knocked down."

Longer and Cheaper Letters by Air Mail

To encourage the use of air mail service, particularly that to Latin America, the Pan American Airways, Inc., has conducted an extensive investigation into suitable light weight paper and envelopes for correspondence by air mail. Cooperation of more than 100 leading business institutions and the advice of a foremost paper expert resulted in selection of a practical paper and envelope expressly for air mail.

Five sheets of this paper in an ordinary business-size envelope or six sheets in a small-size envelope weigh less than a half ounce, the weight on which air mail postage is based. This would mean cutting the cost of air mail to Latin-America to about one-fifth, according to Mr. V. E. Chenea, general traffic manager.

LIBRARY WORKERS EXEMPT

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 9 (AP)—Worcester Public Library employees yesterday, were freed of any obligation to pay federal income taxes. A ruling direct from Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, to Mr. Robert W. Shaw, librarian, dated Feb. 5, states: "The compensation received by the employees of the free public library of Worcester, Mass., is held to be exempt from federal income tax."

Wellesley Girl Publishes Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Feb. 9—Miss Annita Melville Ker of Washington, D. C., Wellesley College graduate in the class of 1930, has already made her mark in research. Her name appears on the title page of a scholarly bibliography, "A Survey of Mexican Scientific Periodicals."

This work, a publication of the Harvey Bassler Foundation, covers a field never before so methodically explored and consists of the bibliography and a short study of most of the organizations that are publishing scientific journals in Mexico. The history of the Mexican research period, Miss Ker has found, began Jan. 15, 1788, when Don Jose Antonion Alzate y Ramirez published the first number of his Gazeta de Literatura.

Her survey includes the early and transitional magazines, although most emphasis is placed upon recent publications. She has included archeology, bibliography and philology as well as the better known physical and natural sciences in her study.

Miss Ker spent much of her early life in Mexico and took honors in Spanish at Wellesley. She went to Mexico after her graduation and conducted her researches in libraries in Mexico City where no cataloguing had ever been completed. She is now employed by the Library of Congress in cataloguing the collection of Spanish and South American literature.

British Consider Free Port Areas For Reëxporting

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 9—Establishment of free port areas in Britain, probably in the London docks and near the wharves at Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Bristol, Hull and Leith, to enable reëxport trade amounting to £64,000,000 annually, to avoid new tariffs, is foreshadowed here. These free port areas are to accommodate goods brought into Britain for reshipment purposes. Arrangements also are being made for rebate of import duty on reëxportation goods already taxed.

The Government, in the House of Commons yesterday, defeated by a 438-to-39 vote, a censure motion put forward by the Labor Opposition, disapproving the latiture allowed Sir Herbert Samuel and other Liberal ministers over the tariff question. These ministers have been permitted to remain in the Government though speaking and voting against the Cabinet's tariff policy, an innovation sufficiently doubtfully regarded among the Conservatives to have induced the Opposition to take it up.

Meanwhile the need for tariffs is regarded in Conservative circles as emphasized by official figures today showing 218,000 more persons unemployed than last month. Unemployment always goes up in Britain during this part of the winter, but the present increase is 34,000 more than the same period last year.

Slot Machines Now Give Wide Variety Of Things and Can Even Make Change

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 9 — Electric refrigeration for slot machines is on the way. An automatic vending machine capable of keeping ice cream bars fresh and hard for a month or more is ready to go on the market, an eastern manufacturer announced during the convention of the Automatic Merchandisers' Association meeting here today.

Robot salesmen have acquired many uses of late, an exhibit of devices at the Palmer House shows. The little old box into which you slipped your penny and out of which came, if all went well, a piece of chocolate or a stick of gum, is nowhere to be seen here. The machines are much more accomplished. One is capable of making change; another can detect and reject most of the slugs or counterfeit coins put into it for a test; a third gives you money back when you don't get your goods.

One dealer calls his machine a miniature five and ten cent store. It has two rows of shelves, all behind glass. Turn the indicator to one of the five-cent objects, put in your nickel, pull the lever, and your choice of an assortment of 15 articles comes out. If it is a ten-cent article you want, do the same thing on the other side. The instrument shown here is stocked with candy bars, tooth paste, soap, hairpins and other useful articles. Another exhibitor has a machine which offers an assortment of 42 items.

Some machines are elegant in appearance. One, for theaters, is built in the form of a golden console table, the candy bars sitting comfortably on red plush beds. Others are chromium plated like the new automobile hoods.

Use of automatic machines for selling is steadily increasing, said Mr. David S. Bond of Boston, president of the association. Among commodities or services now sold this way, he said, are automobile parts, soft drinks, golf tees, postal cards, razor blades, shoe shines and amusements such as a baseball game exhibited here, which allows the person playing it, after slipping in his coin, to push a lever which swings the batsman's bat and hits the ball. Nothing comes out of this instrument except entertainment, and how it draws the crowds!

NOTES OFFERED TAXPAYERS

TAUNTON, Mass., Feb. 9 (AP)—To relieve this city's financial condition, notes for $100 or more, at 5½ per cent, are to be offered the taxpayers, Mayor Andrew J. McGraw announced yesterday. Banks have refused to make short-time loans to the city.

Miami Thanks Indian Legend For Its Supply of Pure Water

City's Name of Seminole Origin, 'Sweet Water,' the Clue That Finally Sent Engineers Into Areas Where Inexhaustible Springs Were Found

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—The recent extension of Miami's water system to supply the neighboring city of Coral Gables with an abundance of one of the purest waters to be found anywhere has awakened new interest in the story of the strange way in which Miami, which means 'pure water,' made good her name.

After going for years with a meager quantity of unsatisfactory water, Miami about six years ago tapped a seemingly inexhaustible supply of pure spring water which gushed forth at the rate of millions of gallons a minute, having been there, waiting to be used, all the time the city labored under its sense of lack.

For ages, nature had been busy on an engineering project not unlike the one men undertook some years ago when they gathered the pure water of the streams and lakes from the Catskill Mountains into the Ashokan Dam and brought it down to New York City at tremendous costs to provide adequate water supply for the metropolis.

Nature Did the Work

In south Florida nature did this work. It gathered water from the 30,000 lakes that lie in the high central portion of the State, carried it down to Miami in subterranean streams and then left it to filter slowly through the rocks.

During the years 1924 and 1925 the growth of Miami was great. In only a few months a big city with broad thoroughfares and towering structure crowded out the original town laid out on small lines. This rapid growth naturally gave engineers tremendous problems to solve. One of the gravest was that of a water supply. At that time the city's water came from wells about the town and was hard and brakish. The population was growing far in advance of the water supply even though nobody drank the city water. The numerous companies throughcut the country distributing bottled spring water did a flourishing business in those days.

In 1924 the city was so hard pressed for water that plans were made to build an eight-foot redwood main to Lake Okeechobee. The cost of this undertaking was to be between $8,000,000 and $10,000,000. The agitation of this question of a new water supply caused some of the early inhabitants to remember the Seminole legend about how Miami got its name. Nearly everybody knew of the meaning, "sweet water," a strange name, it was often remarked for a place that had no good water at all. But the Seminoles knew their Miami. The legends were to the effect that when the Indians made their camp on the highlands about seven miles northwest of Miami, the chief would ask the braves to dig a spring. They would then make a hole in the ground about the size of a barrel, which would immediately fill with water. A dipperful would be carried to the chief who would drink and exclaim, "Miami, Miami," pure water, sweet water.

Began Investigation

Citizens and engineers, influenced by these stories, began an investigation of the ground structure of the region then known as Country Club Estates, but which the Seminoles had always called "Miami Springs." They found it true that a hole dug in certain places would fill with water. Mr. C. P. Hoover of Columbus, Ohio, a chemical engineer of national repute, came and analyzed the water pronouncing it a pure and perfect drinking water. The firm of Alvord, Burdick & Howson, designing engineers, sank an experimental well over one of these springs. At a depth of 61 feet they discovered the stream that was supplying them. They were afraid this subterranean stream would not be sufficient for a city's needs. They pumped the spring continuously for 30 days and nights. The supply was constant, the water never lowering in the well. This convinced them that the subterranean stream came from the lake district with its 30,000 lakes.

The engineers convinced the citizens of the importance of this discovery. The golf course, under which the streams were found, was purchased by the city and the district given back its old Seminole name of "Miami Springs" and became the seat of the city's water supply. Today there are 14 springs on this golf course. Each spring house has an electric pump, which draws the water from its source and sends it to the big $4,000,000 main water works plant in Hialeah. Here the water is filtered and pumped to storage tanks in the various sections supplied.

Official records in the Dade County Court House state that these 14 wells are from 60 to 80 feet deep and each one has been tested to yield up to 4000 gallons per minute, although they are never pumped at that rate except on initial tests. On experimental tests it was found that a well thus pumped for 10 days continuously failed to pump down or lower the water in other wells of the same depth 500 feet distant. It is pure rain water that has been stored up in these rocks for ages and this supply of drinking water is, inexhaustible, authorities state.

'Gas' on High Seas Escapes State Tax

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 9 (AP)—In an opinion rendered today, a special federal court consisting of Justices George W. Anderson and James M. Morton Jr. of Boston and Ira Lloyd Letts of Providence held that the State of Rhode Island could not lawfully impose a tax of two cents a gallon on gasoline bought outside of the State for shipment here and later reshipment for sale in Massachusetts or Connecticut.

Several months ago the Pennsylvania Petroleum Products Company filed a suit in the federal court here asking that the State be restrained from the collection of $16,800 in taxes that had been imposed on 840,000 gallons of gasoline which the company had purchased from the James B. Berry Sons Company, Inc., Oil City, Penna. The Petroleum Products Company claimed its purchase was an interstate matter and that the sale had taken place on the high seas while the cargo was aboard the tanker J. W. Van Dyke.

The special court stated, "We find as a fact that title did pass while the gasoline was on the high seas. The sale, therefore, was in interstate commerce and the gasoline not subject to the state tax."

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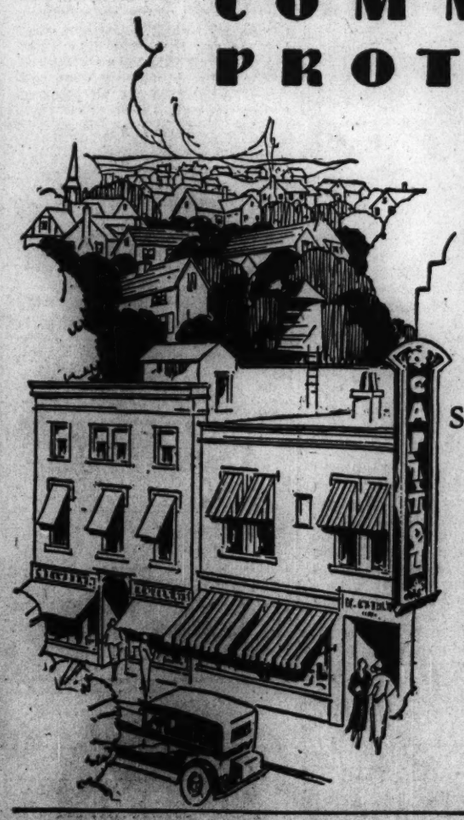

"The paramount duty of fire insurance"—said the report of a State Fire Insurance Commission a few years ago—"is to protect *communities* as well as individuals, and only that form of insurance appears adequate to the task that is fortified by cash assets and conforms to every legal requirement of the states."

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ARMS KEYSTONE SEEMS TO REST UPON SECURITY

Well-Worn Term Rises to New Importance in Geneva Speeches

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 9—The well-worn word security appears once more in the eyes of observers here as the keystone of the disarmament arch now that Britain, France, the United States and Germany have offered foundation stones at Geneva.

Observers therefore are all anxious to know what France has in the shape of "concrete proposals" which it promises will be produced "later" on the subject of compulsory arbitration, definition of aggressor and guarantees of rapid joint action against aggression.

In this connection it is pointed out here that while Sir John Simon said the British ideal is "security for all, and security for all fundamentally depends on armament reduction," he carefully refrained from ruling out the possibility of new political measures for increasing the world's sense of security.

As the French make political agreements for "entr' aide," or mutual assistance, against an aggressor the necessary preliminary condition for any measure of disarmament whatsoever, Sir John's reticence on this issue is regarded as a matter of considerable importance.

While some commentators here are busy stressing points of difference between the platforms of the four powers, Downing Street urges the supreme necessity of finding points of resemblance. Following this course it is pointed out here that France, Britain and the United States all agree not only that gas and bacterial warfare should be abolished but also aerial bombing of civilian populations.

And while Britain only urges that the Washington and London naval treaties be kept "intact" until they expire in December, 1936, it is certain Britain would welcome prolongation with proportionate reductions as soon as France and Italy have come into the London treaty.

Again, it is pointed out that not only are Britain and the United States agreed on the necessity of restricting aggressive weapons, particularly heavy guns and tanks, but France is also in favor of doing away with this class of armament in so far as individual nations are concerned.

France, it is true, differs from the other two countries in proposing that heavy guns on warships of more than 10,000 tons, and submarines of more than "N" tons, be held at the disposal of the League of Nations. While Britain, like the United States, strongly opposes the idea of an international police force contained in the French scheme, it is nevertheless observed here that France's police force proposal is contingent on clarification "of rules of an international law at present insufficiently defined."

Acceptance by France of the thesis that nations should restrain aggressive weapons is sincerely welcomed. Another feature of the discussions that has given satisfaction is Mr. Gibson's surprise announcement that the United States is prepared to line up with France and Britain in accepting budgetary limitation of war material as a complementary measure to direct disarmament.

Night Club Equipment Seized Under Old Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 9—Local prohibition agents struck a strong blow at illicit liquor interests in the western New York area last Saturday when they invoked an old provision of the internal revenue statutes which permitted them to seize the equipment of a Buffalo night club which was vending liquor. The club is deserted today, nothing left save the plumbing and the walls. The federal men have trucked everything away—bars, furniture and equipment.

The raid was the first of its kind in the Buffalo district since the Supreme Court held legal a similar seizure in New York City last December.

New Swiss Library Is Vast Glass House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switz.—A peaceful realm of light and study, the new National Library of the Swiss Confederation can be best described as a vast glass house.

Erected opposite the modern gymnasium, the rectangular library edifice draws every available ray of sunshine through its roof and innumerable tall windows. Inside the building the spacious waiting halls, catalogue rooms, reading rooms and terraces are all neatly separated by metal-framed glass walls which convey the impression that the large building is composed of but a single chamber.

The building which the architects have now turned over to the Confederation after six years of work completes a task commenced long ago. The Swiss National Library was founded during the last decade of the nineteenth century by Philipp Anton Stapfer, then Minister of Education. Its original aim was to promote historical research and provide extensive material respecting the progress of a national unity.

Reich Avoids Harsh Words at Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

the Disarmament Conference in order to rearm itself in full freedom and tear up military clauses of the Versailles Treaty. It is peace that Germany wants and therefore it hopes that Geneva will succeed in imposing equal disarmament. Naturally Dr. Bruening insisted on the terms of the treaty which lay upon the former enemies of Germany the obligation to disarm.

His speech was excellent and it received more applause than any yet pronounced. This was an indication of the sympathy with the difficult situation of the German Chancellor who is pressed by the extremists in his own country and who is unquestionably, while proving himself a patriotic German, as deeply interested in the welfare of his country as his political adversaries, while at the same time sober and measured in his language and policy.

Undismayed by Difficulties

America's turn was well taken by Mr. Hugh S. Gibson. His speech was that of the realist who does not seek to minimize the difficulties and dangers of the task but who is not, therefore, dismayed. After all, the United States has been one of the leaders in the path of limitation of armaments and it needs no persuasion to continue on that way. The world is carrying too many burdens for it to augment their number and volume unnecessarily.

Mr. Gibson's answer to the objection that the American people do not understand the needs of Europe since they are comparatively safe and remote from the tangle of European relations was very effective. The conference appreciated his point that the system that has been long adopted by Europe has in practice made for war, not peace.

Moreover, the American spokesman gave full value to the protective qualities of the various pacts. While they do not destroy the duty of national defense they reduce to a minimum the forces required.

Limited to Defensive Needs

Nor did Mr. Gibson neglect practical proposals, such as taking the draft convention as a basis for discussion and prolonging existing naval agreements, though this does not exclude further proportional reductions. Like the British America advocates abolition of submarines and lethal gases. America is out for smaller armies supplied with less heavy material. In short, America would put restraint on all the services for offensive fighting and would restrict nations to their purely defensive needs.

Altogether an extremely useful body of opinion and proposals has in these days been got together and those who forecast that the conference would not be able to bring substance and sincerity to these preliminary debates have been mistaken.

A Realm of Light and Study

NATIONAL LIBRARY, BERNE, SWITZERLAND

Restraint on Arms of Aggression Emphasized in American Policy

Gibson Says Washington Government Welcomes Any Form of Military Limitation Which Will Contribute to International Security

GENEVA, Feb. 9 (AP)—The address of Mr. Hugh S. Gibson, acting chairman of the American delegation at the General Disarmament Conference today, outlining the position of the United States, follows in full text:

The United States enters the first world conference on the limitation and reduction of armaments with the determination to leave nothing undone to achieve substantial progress. It assumes that the same will predominates among all the nations represented in this conference. Nothing is contributed to our deliberations, indeed our efforts are only clouded with insincerity and pretense, if we fail to acknowledge the difficulties which just now surround the project before us. Part of statecraft is, however, neither to gloss over difficulties and thereby contribute to defeat, nor to invite despair by overemphasis on the difficulties in the foreground.

The situation demands calm consideration of the facts as they exist and courageous efforts to obtain a substantial solution. The impediments are familiar to the most elementary observer of international affairs of this kind. We meet with the necessity of coördinating motives and maturing agreement in a congress of nations larger than has ever before been assembled. We meet under the strain of conomic distresses, international uncertainties and popular emotions which might easily engulf anything smaller in stature than the cause presented here.

Task Demands Determination

Our conference must not be diverted from achieving success on the vital questions by minor differences of a technical nature. The task before the nations of the world is not to minimize these problems, but, fully mindful of them, to gather strength and determination from the conviction that the demand for a régime of international confidence, coöperation and peace will in the end have its way; that the men and nations of our own day who contribute to it will be counted in the end as enrolled in a victorious cause, and that in the long perspective of history those who are today reluctant and preoccupied with smaller interests will stand only as temporary impediments to a world-wide and inevitable movement.

The people of the United States have during the past generation played a useful and leading part in the movement for the limitation and reduction of arms. The Washington conference of 1922 made the first concrete contribution in voluntary limitation. It met the then existing problem of armament at its most acute, its most threatening and its most conspicuous point, and by a restriction of naval armament among the powers who found themselves setting an unhappy example, made a long and decisive stride in the direction demanded by world opinion. Our people at that conference sacrificed, if not a real predominance, at least a potential predominance in weight and strength for warfare. The American people have been proud of the contribution which they made to that pact of temperate conduct and common sense.

Progress at Washington

In the London Naval Conference of 1930 the principle of limitation established for capital ships at the Washington meeting was enlarged to cover the whole field of equipment for warfare at sea by the three most heavily armed of the nations, and some progress was made toward including the two other powers most concerned. We enter the conference today with the practicability of the limitation upon arms established, with the demand for it augmented by general pride and satisfaction in the achievement already made, and with the United States again willing to play its appropriate part in further progress.

The American delegation is prepared to consider any form of military limitation and reduction which promises real progress toward the feeling of international security, protection against surprise and restraint on the use of arms for purposes of aggression.

The burden and dangers of the gigantic machinery of warfare which are now being maintained in times of peace have reached a point where they threaten civilization itself. For two years past the people of every race have been confronted with an economic crisis from which no nation has been free. All the governments of the world have faced reduction of income, unsettled budgets and dangers to the very stability of government itself.

Arms Augment Economic Debacle

The United States while seriously affected by these difficulties has suffered somewhat less severely than many of the other nations. It is today able to maintain the burden of armaments as readily as any of the nations but it views that burden as unnecessary and inexcusable.

No one will doubt the political instability of the world of which these arms are not alone the effect but also the cause. No one will doubt that they not only contribute to the economic debacle but that they threaten the peace of the world. Our American people look upon the statesmanship which permits the continuance of existing conditions as nothing less than failure. The time has gone by when the peoples of the world will long permit the continuance of this failure.

There is a feeling sometimes expressed that the convictions of the United States in this field, the faith of our people in an orderly and stable régime among the nations, and our conviction that the very existence of armaments unbalances the equilibrium, are a product of our geographical isolation and of our lack of experience of an exposure to the rivalries and strains of the European continent.

In answer, the American people point to the fact that the system of competitive armament, of alliances and cross alliances which has existed for centuries in Europe has failed to maintain peace and seems indeed to have been provocative of war, the results of which are such that victors and vanquished are victims alike.

World Knit by Commerce

Furthermore, the altered conditions of international relationships, the development of communication and transport within the last generation to a point where the whole world is knit together by strands of commerce, finance and intimate contact, have today produced new international relationships which are utterly inconsistent with the older methods and formulas. America is convinced that the world should not go on to new movements and new tasks hampered by the garments of an older régime, and that the problem is only how promptly and smoothly mankind will cast aside the weapons and traditions of the old.

In the past every nation has justified its level of armament however high by the claim such levels were necessary for its national defense. Let us not forget, however, that new international commitments of binding force have introduced a new conception of what is needed by a nation for the purpose of defense. Such treaties and commitments bear upon practically all the nations here represented. In view of this new situation calling for new methods and new formulas the lessons of the old strategy must be unlearned in order that we may advance.

The new conception of national armaments has never been put into words in any of our commitments but it is so implicit in their terms that it can be reduced almost to a formula. Every nation has not only the right but the obligation to its own people to maintain internal order. This obviously calls for an adequate military force for internal police work.

Beyond and above this there is the obligation of each government to its people to maintain a sufficient increment of military strength to defend the national territory against aggression and invasion. We, therefore, have this formula, dividing our military forces into two parts. Beyond this reasonable, supplement to the police force we have taken an implicit obligation to restrict ourselves.

Maintenance of Order

Our problem is, therefore, to establish by honest scrutiny and agreement the margin that now exists beyond what is essential for the maintenance of internal order and defense of our territories. Controlled by prudence but not by fear let us then proceed in a practical way to reduce armaments to the level to which we are all committed.

The American delegation has listened with interest to the speeches of Sir John Simon and M. Tardieu and has been interested to note that each of them has begun this general discussion by concrete proposals, setting forth at the very beginning of the conference the contributions, which their governments can make to the cause for which we are assembled.

These proposals and any others which may be put before the conference will be examined with an open mind by my Government and we feel that the best road to success lies in a similar statement from every delegation that has something positive to lay before us so that we may set out upon our labors with the benefit of all the practical proposals which it is possible to bring forward at the outset.

New Questions Avoided

The American delegation has not attempted to formulate and submit any comprehensive plan for overcoming all of the obstacles that exist in the way of achieving a general limitation and reduction in armaments. In the first place, we do not desire to raise new questions which will increase the points of difference and thus delay taking the forward steps which could otherwise be taken. In the second place, we do not believe the human mind is capable of so projecting itself into the future as to devise a plan which will adequately provide for all future developments and contingencies.

Since practically all the nations of the world have now pledged themselves not to wage aggressive war, we believe this conference should and can successfully devote itself to the abolition of weapons which are devoted primarily to aggressive war and we are prepared to give earnest and sympathetic consideration to any plans or proposals which seem to furnish a practicable and sound basis upon which we may effect a general limitation and reduction of armaments and establish a more healty and peaceful state of affairs. It is my purpose today to lay before you certain points which the American delegation advocates. Let me say that this list is not exclusive and contains merely some of the thoughts which we feel will carry on some of the purposes of the conference.

Prolongation of Agreements

1. The American Government advocates consideration of the draft convention as containing the outlines for a convenient basis for discussion, while expressing its entire willingness to give full consideration to any supplementary proposals calculated to advance the end we all seek.

2. We suggest the possibility of prolonging the existing naval agreements concluded at Washington and London, and we advocate completing the latter as soon as possible by the adherence of France and Italy.

3. We advocate proportional reduction from the figures laid down in the Washington and London agreements on naval tonnage as soon as all parties to the Washington agreement have entered this frame work.

4. We advocate, as we long have done, the total abolition of submarines.

5. We will join in formulating the most effective measures to protect civilian population against aerial bombing.

6. We advocate the total abolition of lethal gases and bacteriological warfare.

7. We advocate, as I have already stated, the computation of the number of armed forces on the basis of the effectives necessary for the maintenance of internal order plus some suitable contingent for defense. The former are obviously impossible of reduction; the latter is a question of relativity.

8. We agree in advocating special restrictions for tanks and heavy mobile guns, in other words, for those arms of a peculiarly offensive character.

9. We are prepared to consider a limitation of expenditure on material as a complementary method to direct limitation, feeling that it may prove useful to prevent a qualitative race, if and when quantitative limitation has been effected.

Proportionate Limitation

I have already said these nine points are in no sense exclusive, but I mention them merely in order to focus attention upon the methods in which we have the greatest hope of early practical realization.

These nations of the Western Hemisphere have long since prepared themselves for an international life in which the solution of difficulties will be sought by pacific means only. The problem of armaments is not of the Western Hemisphere. Of the five principal navies of the world, only one belongs to an American nation, and to this navy the principle of proportionate limitation and reduction has been comprehensively applied.

Not a single American nation possesses an army which brings fear to its neighbors. For half a century no international war has occurred between the nations of our hemisphere. There is no surer evidence that self-restraint from over-armament safeguards peace.

Security in Coöperation

There is more security to be had in friendly coöperation between nations than in reliance on force. The best defense a nation can have is the good will of its neighbors. Nevertheless, and in spite of the fact that we ourselves have reduced the personnel of our land forces to a figure below the proportion reached by any great European power, we are here to coöperate to the utmost of our ability.

We are prepared to discuss and to extend to other fields the principles of limitation and reduction of armaments already established and to examine and accept new principles if they contribute genuinely to the end defined.

We join our sister nations with the deep conviction that the cause at issue must not be diverted by lack of frank discussion, by preoccupation with the difficulties in the foreground or by a weak surrender to the obvious impediments to progress. The delegation of the United States is representing not only a Government but a people and the mandate from both is in the same unmistakable terms, the decrease in arms is an essential not alone to economic recovery of the world but also the preservation of the whole fabric of peace.

WOMEN ADVISED TO GUIDE ARMS PUBLIC OPINION

Mrs. Ashby Tells Ways of Strengthening Hands of Delegates

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—"Keep public opinion steady. This is the main necessity. If women can succeed in doing this, they will have done all that is required of them."

This is the answer given by Mrs. Corbett Ashby, British substitute delegate to the Disarmament Conference, to the question, What can women do, while the conference is sitting, to help it along?

Women, it had been pointed out to her, have been active in many ways in the cause of disarmament. They have organized for it vast numbers of large and small demonstrations in countries all over the world; have contributed to it vast quantities of literature written in many languages; have amassed on its behalf vast numbers of signatures to declarations and petitions. What now remains? They are eager for more work—what can be done?

Following her advice to "keep public opinion steady," Mrs. Ashby continued: "The launching of the disarmament declaration during the first few days of the conference will make it plain that there exists a world-wide insistence that the draft convention, as it emerges, shall stand for definite reduction in arms. This insistence must not be withdrawn should delegates show signs, during the difficult discussions which must inevitably arise, of losing sight of their main objective in a maze of technicalities.

"Public opinion must be held strictly to the demand that the convention, however good or bad it may turn out, must at least accept the fundamental that armaments are now an international, not a national, problem."

Mrs. Ashby says that when the delegates of each country arrive at the conference bearing with them quotas of defensive arms which will, in view of the unknown quotas of every other country, be pitched unnecessarily high, then will be the moment for women of adjoining countries to come together with the suggestion that lower arms levels all round would satisfy their sense of security.

"But the most useful piece of work," says Mrs. Ashby, coming back to the point from which she started, "the most useful piece of work for women during the next few weeks or months may be done by them individually, whoever they are, among whatever circle they move, in whatever country they may happen to live. They may keep alive that attitude of thought which invites success. Keep public opinion steady and wide awake—this is the main thing."

Opening for Agreement On Arms Seen by Cecil

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 9—Although the French disarmament proposals will not "wholly commend themselves to all nations, they definitely afford a material approach and provide ample opportunity for the nations to talk about for some time to come," declared Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, on his return from Geneva yesterday.

Some of the French proposals, "notably those on the submarine menace and bombing from the air, are, I think, likely to commend themselves to the representatives of the nations," Lord Cecil said, adding, "I am distinctly hopeful that before the conference ends it will lead considerably to general reduction in armaments."

General comment here, while regarding some of the French proposals as impracticable, considers others can be usefully incorporated in a completed disarmament plan.

DOAK PLANS TO BAR CHINESE AT BORDER

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—Mr. William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor, is making preparations to halt the threatened invasion of some 800 Chinese who have been ordered from the state of Sonora, Mexico, and who have declared their intention of seeking to gain admittance to the United States. Mr. Doak was a caller at the White House yesterday.

Immigration officials regard the situation as serious. Sonora officials offered transportation to the Chinese to nearest Mexican seaports, but were informed the Orientals would rather take their chance in running the border into the United States.

The Labor Department declared it was particularly anxious to block this so-called invasion because of a shortage of funds in its immigration bureau's strong box as the result of deporting 1100 Chinese from San Francisco to Hong Kong during the past year at a cost of $127,600.

DEMOCRATIC DELEGATION CUT

SELMA, Ala., Feb. 9 (AP)—Members of the Alabama State Democratic Executive Committee have voted to reduce the state delegation to the National Convention from 48 delegates to 24 with an equal number of alternates.

Amusements

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THE LAUGH PARADE
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in
WHISTLING IN THE DARK
"Vastly entertaining"—Atkinson, Times
Ethel Barrymore Th., 47th St., W. of B'way Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat. and Feb. 22 at 2:30

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FIRST NATIONAL STORES

PEACE MOVES FURTHERED BY SCOUTING AIM

(Continued from Page 1)

after only 23 years of existence we have already 3,000,000 boys and girls on our books today in 42 countries.

Several more millions exist among the adults who have gone through our training not only in character, health, and active helpfulness and patriotism, but in the larger sense of friendship and brotherhood with one another irrespective of class or creed or country, in countries foreign to their own.

Thus there is growing up a leaven, small at present but increasing daily, of men and women in each nation imbued with mutual comradeship for one another and with the definite will for peace.

Our numbers could be doubled tomorrow had we more men and women available among the leaders to take in hand the thousands of boys and girls still anxious to join us but for whom we have no officers.

I am therefore deeply grateful to The Christian Science Monitor for its generosity in offering to make our aims and methods more widely known.

I am confident that this will appeal to numbers who had hitherto been unaware of them and who will be glad to take the opportunity thus offered of rendering a worth-while service to their country and kind and to the cause of peace and good will in the world.

Baden Powell of Gilwell
Chief Scout

School Systems Modify Methods of Training To Follow Scouting Program

By DANIEL C. BEARD
National Scout Commissioner
Boy Scouts of America
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Froebel's kindergarten system has revolutionized the education of little children; the Boy Scout movement is revolutionizing the schools; high schools, military schools, the colleges and Sunday and parochial schools have all modified their method of training more or less to correspond with that of the Boy Scouts.

The Boy Scout movement is as real a crusade as that of the knights who invaded Palestine. The world has awakened to the knowledge that its future depends upon the training of the boys of today. The expression "the boys of today are the men of tomorrow" first used in Scouting literature, with all its variations, has spread through and permeated books, editorials, sermons and orations, and in itself indicates how universal is the influence of the Boy Scout propaganda on the thought of today.

The Boy Scouts of America was born of a desire to form an American folklore for American boys, to form a love for the republican form of government among our youth, to form a love for personal honor, chivalry, generosity, helpfulness, bravery and kindness, and last but not least, a love for the big outdoors. In building up this crusade, the command "Thou shalt not" has been forgotten, and we have striven to give the boys things that they like to do, to supersede evil activities in place of calling their attention to wrong by forbidding them to do it, and it is succeeding in all these lines of endeavor.

Everywhere I go, from Boston to San Francisco, from Michigan to Florida and Texas, I note the effect of the Scout movement on the boys, not necessarily upon the Scouts themselves, but upon the schoolboy and the street boy. I also particularly noticed it when I was in England and its effect upon the Scouts from 42 different nations. The Scout movement has, I find, affected the standards of ethics in the colleges, schools and all institutions of learning, including the military schools and West Point itself. The Scout law and the Scout oath have perceptibly colored or modified the codes of honor and customs throughout the world, in some places, of course, greater than others. What Scouting has done for the world is to collate and simplify the acknowledged code of morals and put it in such a language that all can understand.

One must remember that in the colleges and the ministry we now have men who serve their term as Boy Scouts, imbibing the training and meaning of Scouting. Among them are the religious teachers of Jews, Gentiles, Protestants and Roman Catholics, school-teachers, college professors and others in positions where their thought and philosophy do much to impress itself upon the youth and the general public, and inculcate the idea of usefulness in the minds of all.

Daniel C. Beard

Girl Scouts Help Forge Bond of Friendship As World Good Will Service

By JOSEPHINE SCHAIN
National Director of the Girl Scouts in the United States
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Girl Scouting aims to develop happy, healthy young people capable of taking their share of social and civic responsibility. Since no society can rise above the level of its members, this is a definite though indefinable contribution.

It is a fact, however, that a personality, only partly developed, cannot make its full influence felt. Girl Scouting, therefore, through a variety of projects suggested in its program, aims to help each girl find her particular talents and fit herself into her appropriate niche. To do this she must have initiative, self-control and self-reliance.

Service is emphasized in the Girl Scout program. You cannot be a fine woman without being a good citizen, or either without being a good neighbor. In the past year, thousands of instances of help cheerfully given to the destitute prove how well the Girl Scout is learning her lesson in this respect. So great and unstinted was her service that it earned the thanks of the President of the United States.

This sharing with others is one aspect of the coöperation which is so important in the complex society of today. Training in coöperation is an important part of Girl Scouting, and the very form of the Girl Scout troop is ideal for this purpose. Through the system of patrols, into which each troop is divided, the Girl Scout gets a chance to develop leadership within her group and also to learn respect for the rights of others. Never was tolerance more needed than it is in the world today, and nowhere is it instilled better during the formative years than in a Girl Scout troop.

The method of organization is well adapted to reveal the faults of the overtimid or overbold and equally adapted to administer the proper corrective. When, moreover, the girl, as a member of a troop and not as an individual plans a project for the help of her neighbors or the improvement of her town, she is becoming community-conscious and taking her first steps as a responsible citizen.

The Girl Scout is, therefore, forming at the impressionable age the habits which will stand her in good stead in later life. She is learning to be tolerant and open-minded even under trial. The camper who is a good sport no matter what the weather, is equipped to be so, too, no matter what the trouble.

The Girl Scout is taught to be a good citizen of her immediate community, but she is not allowed to forget that she is also a citizen of the world. The World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, which includes 29 countries, supplies an ideal method of promoting mutual understanding between the young people of different nations. Continuous correspondence, exchange of Scouts and Guides between national camps, and in their future congregation in one international camp in Switzerland, give constant opportunities for studying a different point of view.

The basis of friendliness supplied by the Girl Scout sisterhood easily becomes applied to the nations of which the Guides and Scouts are citizens. In this way there is forged a bond which in years to come will aid in the development of international coöperation.

Scouts' Code of Honor Shows Influence On Others Outside Move

By JAMES E. WEST
Chief Scout Executive, Boy Scouts of America
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Two youngsters were observed in dispute.

"You did!"

"I did not!"

"You DID!"

"I DID NOT!"

"Didn't you do it—Scout honor?"

Tears came into the eyes of the youngster challenged, and his fists began to fly. He began to fight rather than deny something he had done when challenged in the honor of a Scout.

These boys were too young, and it would be several years before they would be eligible to join the Scout movement, but the attitude of their older brothers who wore the neckerchiefs and shorts of Scouting had stamped indelibly on their minds the fact that "a Scout's honor is to be trusted."

This intangible influence of the Scout movement on younger boys, older boys and men—on the mothers and sisters of Scouts—cannot be measured in any statistical table, but it is there. It is a comparatively easy thing to set down the influence of the Scout movement in the development of healthy interest in the out-of-doors; to point to the interest it has aroused in conservation, in the work of the naturalist, the archaeologist; to what it has done toward the preservation of sites of historical interest; to its hikes and ceremonies in tribute to the heroes and makers of our country and its history; or to its efforts, so well known, in the development of international friendships.

A long and imposing list of them can be made, which, together with the activities in which a Boy Scout takes part that gives him an opportunity to develop into a resourceful, reliable and worthy citizen, would in themselves justify the time, energy and resources that the thousands of volunteer leaders have put into the movement since it was organized 22 years ago.

But there has been a subtler influence at work in the Boy Scout movement; a little leaven which has leavened the whole lump. Scout law is the warp and woof of the Boy Scout's myriad activities, and those who know his record of service in disasters, in relief to the needy, in good turns both of need and kindness, in his tradition of heroism, and many similar phases, some spectacular, others modest, know that among boys who have come directly under the influence of the Scout movement, the result has been so splendid as to stand without parallel in the activities of boys of any other generation. Its general effect however, cannot be gauged in these exact terms.

A few pessimists today, as pessimists have done since the beginning of time, mourn the condition of our youth. I find them today, and I have had opportunities of observing them that few people have had, both boys and girls, by and large, a finer group than we have known during our lifetime: fearless, self-reliant, resourceful, earnest.

A sidelight might be found in a comparison of the heroes of the boys of 20 years ago and today. Then the prize-fighter, the baseball player and similar characters in the public eye dominated the boy's choice; in recent times, test after test, made in high schools and junior high schools, has shown that it is the doers of worth-while things that capture the modern boy's ambition—the Edisons, Fords, Lindberghs and the Hoovers of modern life. Or in the fact that the Deadwood Dicks of the reading of another generation are all but gone.

In these, and in dozens of other worth-while ways, the Boy Scout movement has played its part in shaping the course of our youth. Its real test will come when the boys and young men of today come into the direction of the affairs of our own country. After all, the boy of 12 who joined the movement at its founding is now only 34 years of age, and it is the succeeding decades that will first see the true influence of the Scout ideal of "men of character trained for citizenship."

More Than Meets the Eye In Program Sponsored Girl Guide Movement

By LADY BADEN-POWELL
Chief Guide
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—I am so very glad that The Christian Science Monitor is finding space in its pages for news of Girl Guide and Girl Scout activities, for there is no doubt that even now, in the twenty-first year of its existence, the movement is not yet fully understood by many people.

They may see Guides and Girl Scouts going about in uniform, they may read of their holding rallies and camps, and they may hear tell of their "good turns," so that in theory the movement is pronounced to be an excellent thing and "keeps the children out of mischief."

But really there is far more in all this than meets the eye, and to those who have brains and hearts that care about the coming generation of women this movement can be of very deep interest, for underlying it all there is a very earnest purpose and great far-reaching good.

The ideal of young girls voluntarily training themselves in health of mind and body, of finding wholesome interests and happiness, and showing helpfulness to those around them has become a concrete fact.

The Christian teachings of "Duty to God and duty to one's neighbor" have been translated into activities suited to the everyday life of the girl, and though the methods may be unusual they have proved themselves to be right, since there are nearly 1,000,000 girls today who are the happier and the better for being keen and eager members of the sisterhood.

Division of Sea Scouts Extends Work for Boys Of From 15 to 21 Years

By THOMAS J. KEANE
National Sea Scout Director, Boy Scouts of America
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—It is my privilege to be in charge of the Sea Scout Division of the Boy Scouts of America carrying out the objectives of Scouting among boys from 15 to 21 years of age. I wish it were possible for me to convey the feeling of confidence I have in every one of these young men, in their high ideals, their integrity, their fitness. I am confident that no group of young men in the world could surpass these older Scouts in all of the qualities which a nation hopes for in its youth.

I feel, too, that our country is entering a new era. One in which the high ideals of Scouting will have a tremendous influence. I say this because the first Scouts who were 12 years old in 1910 are reaching the full power of manhood today.

We, who have the privilege of being leaders in this great movement today, are confident that these former Scouts, now adults, and the generation of which they are a part, will bring into the power of manhood with them many of the ideals of the Scout. In so doing they will fulfill the dreams of the founders of the movement; and America will come into her heritage, a government by men of character, trained in citizenship.

This is the hope of the Boy Scouts of America. For in youth is invested the hope of the world.

'On My Honor I Will Do My Best—'

BOY AND GIRL SCOUTS AT WORK AND AT PLAY

Upper Left—Boy Scouts Signaling by Wigwag. Center—Girl Scout Cooking in Camp. Right—Sea Scouts Aboard Ship. Lower Left—Cub Scouts, Members of Pre-Scout-Age Movement. Right—"One of Thousands Like Her."

Girl Guides of World Bring National Gifts For Benefit of Others

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — This year the Girl Guide movement comes of age. What has it accomplished in its 21 years? How does it stand today? Where is it going?

"We are really only at the beginning," says Miss S. J. Warner, assistant editor of the Council Fire, the international paper of the Girl Guides and Girl Scouts.

One of the movement's finest accomplishments—possibly the finest—Miss Warner says, lies in its development of what may be called a "Guide point of view."

This point of view is international. It belongs to Guides who have never met, who know no word of one another's language, who are in complete ignorance of one another's customs, but who, because they have been trained under one universally accepted Guide law, are inevitably bound together.

This leads, Miss Warner says, to the recognition of a second accomplishment emerging out of the 21 years—the accomplishment which makes possible the realization that the children of no one nation are in possession of all the world's gifts.

The French Eclaireuses, philosophical reasoners, as are all women of France, are bringing to Guide work the gift of intelligent reasoning as to the why and wherefore of the Guide law and method, and the humor which makes so pleasant an accompaniment to the camp fire of an evening.

From the British Guide come practical contributions—a wide knowledge of camping and of woodcraft, and a helpful ability to apply the Chief Scout's methods of teaching through the use of games.

Polish Guides, indeed all Guides who come from central Europe and from the Baltic states, bring to the movement a knowledge of the value of music. From the forests of central Europe, too, comes the wisdom which belongs to the art of very primitive camping. Scandinavia contributes a knowledge of physical culture.

But one might enumerate, almost endlessly, instances of how the Guides of one country, bringing their national gifts to the movement, have been able to turn these gifts to common account. In the 21 years, the old mistrust of ignorance has turned, by slow degrees, to a new tolerance; and tolerance has developed into a lively appreciation of diversities of gifts between nation and nation.

But what of the future? On the future of Guiding it is with Dame Katharine Furse, director of the World Bureau of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, one must talk, because, on her own confession, she takes only long views of Guiding—looks only into the future—works only for a time which lies 50 years hence, in the knowledge that yesterday and possibly even today are able to take care of themselves.

"About the future it is only possible to conjecture," she says, "but without wise conjecture it is impossible to grow. Like Miss Warner, I believe that we are at the very beginning of things. I believe this because the youth of the world is only at the beginning of things. Youth has only just discovered itself, and because of this discovery, is joining forces everywhere with its own kind.

"All over the world, at this period, there are youth movements—scores of them. A few are international; more are national; by far the greatest number are purely sectional.

"Among these youth movements, the Guide movement, with its overwhelming mass appeal, has its own line of conduct—the lifting of the spirit of comradeship out of narrowing grooves, and the launching of it upon a course that is world-wide."

Policies of Wide Scope Engage Pan American Union Activity

Organization Which First Convened in 1889 Now Finds Itself Charged With Increasing Responsibilities as Conferences Pile Up Work

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The Pan American Union is virtually the machinery continuously working to carry out the conclusions reached at the various conferences of Latin-American nations, approaching wide scope since the meeting in Havana, Cuba, in 1928.

The union is charged with the responsibility of keeping the records and the archives; with assisting in obtaining ratification of the treaties and conventions; and with preparing the program and regulations for each conference.

Broadly speaking, the duties devolving upon the Pan American Union, in giving effect to conclusions reached at the various international conferences, may be grouped under three general headings:

1. Those relating to the calling of conferences of a special or technical character.
2. Those involving special investigations and preparations of specific reports.
3. Those relating to the deposit of ratifications of the conventions signed at conferences.

Special Conferences

While the Pan American Union has convened regularly since 1889, when it was formed and carried out the duties imposed upon it, 1928 saw the first and most important of a series of special conferences to follow as years passed.

This meeting was held at Washington from Dec. 28, 1928, to Jan. 5, 1929. Twenty nations were represented, their delegates signing a general treaty of inter-American arbitration; a general convention of inter-American conciliation, and a protocol of progressive arbitration.

At the outset of the conference a notable evidence of the unity of spirit prevailing among Latin-American nations was afforded. The meeting offered its good offices to the Governments of Bolivia and Paraguay in the conflict between those two nations over the Chaco boundary issue. Commissioners from countries are now meeting in Washington in an effort to reach an understanding.

In August, 1929, a special meeting of delegates from Latin-American nations was convened in Rio de Janeiro. Here it was that the Pan-American Union, in coöperation with the Pan-American Confederation of Highway Education, a private organization of Engineers, prepared documentary material on the regulation of automotive traffic, including a draft convention, which was submitted for the information of the delegates, and a report on possible routes of an international highway.

In October of this same year, 1929, the Government of Panama convened the Inter-American Highway Conference at Panama. The outcome was the establishment of an Inter-American Highway Commission composed of members of each nation represented. It was decided that surveys should be made to determine the most practical route through the respective nations. A meeting of the commission was held in March, 1931, and engineers have made recommendations of the most feasible route.

With all their deliberations, geography and history have not escaped the attention of these Latin-American nations. At the sixth international conference in Havana, 1928, the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History was founded to serve as a center of coöperation and coördination in geographical and historical studies in the republics. The seat of the institute was established at Mexico City and the first meeting was held there Sept. 16 to 22, 1929. Representatives of 18 nations attended.

Intellectual Coöperation

An Inter-American Congress of Rectors, Deans and Educators also attracted the fancy of the Latin-American representatives, and so it was that from Feb. 20 to 23, 1930, delegates gathered in Havana, laying the groundwork for the Inter-American Institute of Intellectual Coöperation.

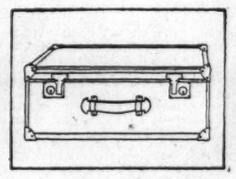
Simultaneously with this conference, the Inter-American Commission of Women was in session in Havana, the meeting extending to Feb. 24, 1930. This body was provided for the purpose of preparing judicial and other information covering the civil and political equality of women on the Latin-American continent. At the conference to be held in Montevideo in December, 1932, consideration will be given to the report of the commission relating to this subject.

Agriculture has found particular attention in the hands of the representatives from the Latin-American countries. No fewer than four proposals in inter-American agricultural coöperation were introduced into the sixth International Conference of American States at Washington in October, 1931. Three were referred to the Pan American Union with recommendations that they be submitted for study to the Montevideo conference, to a commission of experts.

Unstinted Service

Whether held in the Pan American Union Building at Washington or under the auspices of one of the Latin-American governments, members of the union have given their unstinted coöperation at all meetings and conferences. And particularly freely have they given their services to the more complicated issue of the codification of international law. So important is the subject regarded that special provisions have been made in the December program for the Montevideo conference, where the project will be brought forth for consideration.

And, finally, the union has been in constant touch with members of the Pan-American Railway Committee with the view of facilitating the construction of those railway links in Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Panama, Nicaragua and Costa Rica which remain incompleted in the international railway line now under construction. The governing board of the union has recommended the establishment of a national committee in each country through which the road is to travel. The subject will come before the delegates to the Montevideo conference.



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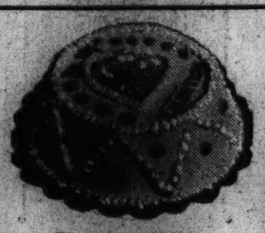

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ALASKA MOVES TO RETAIN ITS FARM STATIONS

Federal Closing Announced for June 30 Rouses Territory to Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JUNEAU, Alaska—In an attempt to save the Alaska agricultural stations, which have been ordered closed by the Department of Agriculture on June 30, 1932, because of the lack of funds, the Territorial Chamber of Commerce has started a movement to induce Congress to provide funds for their future maintenance.

While the chamber will work principally through Mr. James Wickersham (R.), delegate of Alaska, it is also endeavoring to enlist the aid of the Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore., San Francisco and Los Angeles, Calif., Chambers of Commerce, besides securing the assistance of the President, Vice-President, President pro-tem of the Senate, Speaker of the House, and those senators and representatives who have visited Alaska in recent years.

Mr. M. S. Whittier, executive secretary of the Alaska Chamber of Commerce, calls attention to the fact that "tax-free homesteads in the interior, tax-free homesites in southeast Alaska, coupled with the natural resources inherent in the territory, offer under present conditions, a surer and more satisfactory means of living than in most sections of continental United States."

Also, Mr. Whittier further contends that one of the "natural consequences has been to start a movement of homeseekers toward Alaska."

These people, the Alaska Chamber of Commerce argues, will need, because of different farming conditions in Alaska from those of elsewhere, the valuable assistance of the agricultural experiment stations in Alaska; therefore, it will be detrimental to Alaska to discontinue them.

The following reasons have been presented to Congress for appropriating funds to carry on the experiment work in Alaska and to encourage agriculture throughout the territory:

1. "Alaska should be encouraged to expand its own agriculture to a point of building up an industry large enough to supply its local market.

2. "Development of other industries in Alaska depends in a large measure on lowering the cost of production. The only way this can be done is by lowering the cost of living. Since certain types of agriculture can be carried on in Alaska at less cost than in the States this can be accomplished when the Territory produces enough foodstuffs within its capabilities to supply its own needs, and this production should therefore be encouraged.

3. "The Alaska Railroad, upon which $70,000,000 has already been expended, cannot be made to pay except by the development of industries along its right of way and the support of non-transient, home-building public. There is no reason to believe that there can be any material development of any line of endeavor if one of the basic industries of the country is to be discouraged.

4. "The theory of the Department of Agriculture is that overexpansion is caused by the farming of marginal and submarginal land. Since only a very small fraction of the arable land in Alaska has been homesteaded, there is no danger for many years to come that the marginal and submarginal lands will be sought for farming."

Taxpayers Urged To Examine Costs

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—The establishment in every community of a taxpayers' association to scrutinize every expenditure made by the local government and declare whether or not it was absolutely necessary, is suggested by Mr. Gage P. Wright, editor of the Business Economic Digest, as the most effective method of checking the rising cost of government.

"Full and simple explanations of public expenditures should be published from time to time by such associations," Mr. Wright declared, "so that all citizens might know exactly where their communities stand. Only in this way, I believe, can we safeguard ourselves against the devastating effects of political shortsightedness and the sacrifice of principles to expediency."

Mr. Wright called attention to the fact that local operating costs in cities, towns and small units in the United States, rose from $1,844,000,000 in 1913 to $7,280,000,000 in 1931.

Motion Pictures

Fine Arts Theater

Fine Arts Theater—Week beginning Feb. 8, Marlene Dietrich and Fritz Kortner in "Three Loves," a silent screen drama, with English captions, made in Germany. Direction, Kurt Bernhardt. The cast:

Stasha	Marlene Dietrich
Dr. Karoff	Fritz Kortner
Henry LeBlanc	Uno Henning
Charles LeBlanc	Oscar Simms
Their Mother	Frieda Richard
Poitrier	Karl Ettlinger
Angele	Edith Edwards

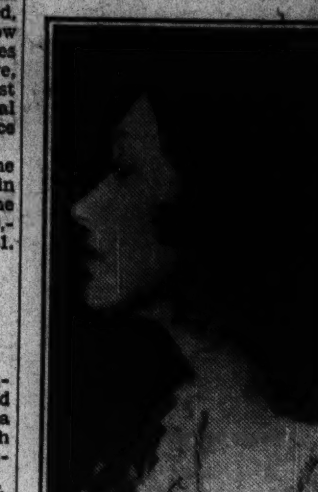
That Boston Dietrich fans favor every opportunity of paying tribute to their favorite was evinced by the extra large audience that was on hand to greet one of her early German pictures. The picture was made in the days Before the Conquest—of America—and is said to be one of her best. Miss Dietrich succeeds in looking striking and starry-eyed, or heavy-lidded, as the script demands. The camera does well by her and omits none of her good points—in looks. As for acting, well, is that really necessary in motion pictures?

Herr Kortner evidently thinks it is. Whatever he may lack in pulchritude he more than makes up for in facial nuance and intelligent use of his stocky frame unrestrained but meaningful movement and gesture. One begins to realize from his work in this picture, which is scarcely worth his talents, the fineness of his achievement in "Karamazov." There his tremendous force was used to better purpose.

The plot of "Three Loves" can be found in one form or another in any popular magazine or scenario of the last 10 years. What interest may be found in it had best be left to the reader's own discovery. It serves to provide a bravura display of a screen personality and some incidental acting by the two leading men. (Uno Henning also shows promise of more important later accomplishment.) Berlin's kinship with Hollywood in matters cinematic grows distressingly apparent. Where are the "art" pictures of yesteryear?

Two of the shorts shown this week are well above average. A Walter Disney comic, "In a Clock Store," is for the most part more truly fanciful and less exaggerated than has lately been the custom with these animated cartoons. The scene of the china figurines dancing a minuet is one of genuine delicacy. Familiar views of Bavaria, also made in Germany and shown with German captions, are brought out of museum stillness by skillful "hunting" of the motion picture camera. M. L.

Coming to Shubert



Miss Katharine Cornell as Elizabeth Barrett in "The Barretts of Wimpole Street," Opening Monday, Feb. 15.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Henry Heald, baritone.
5:15 NBC, "Skippy," children's sketch.
5:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:00 Joe Rine's Orchestra.
6:30 "The Old Painter."
6:35 News; announcements.
6:45 NBC, Stebbins Boys: sketch.
7:00 Archie Lloyd, songs.
7:15 NBC, Campbell Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Alice Joy, contralto; orchestra.
7:45 The "Clefs."
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Magazine sketch.
9:00 NBC, Musical Magazine; orchestra; Fred Hufsmith, tenor.
9:30 NBC, Fuller Man; Mabel Jackson, soprano; Earle Spicer, baritone; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Walter Winchell, humorist; Irving Aaronson's Commanders from New Orleans, introducing the king and queen of Mardi Gras.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Maltine story.
5:30 Agricultural markets review.
5:40 "Pied Piper of Radioland."
6:00 Studio announcements.
6:02 Black and Orange Orchestra.
6:15 Talk, Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire.
6:30 NBC, Ray Perkins, "Old Topper."
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Black Iron Blackbirds, male trio.
7:30 Goldman String Ensemble.
7:45 Legal problems, Gleason L. Archer.
8:00 Frigidarians.
8:15 "Buccaneers."
8:30 Melody Speedway; orchestra; quartet; piano novelty.
8:45 NBC, Sisters of the Skillett.
9:00 NBC, Household Orchestra; soloist; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, "Great Personalities"; Paul De Kruif.
10:00 "Buddy, Neva and Ann."
10:15 Dixie Jubilee Singers.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 NBC, Soloists; orchestra.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Egyptian Room Orchestra.
11:45 Paramount organ, Roland Pomerat.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—The Dance Parade.
5:15 "Old Man Sunshine"; songs and humor.
5:38 "Musical Mirror"; Helen Barr, soprano; string ensemble.
5:45 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Eleanor Talcott, songs.
6:30 Bob Emery's Spelling Bee.
6:45 Orchestra; soloist; speaker.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Bing" Crosby; orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, orchestra.
8:00 CBS, The Bath Club; interview; soloist; quartet; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
8:30 Organ and piano duets; soloist.
8:45 CBS, "Ed" Sullivan; Dick Winfree's Orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Mystery sketch.
10:00 Necco Sweet Tones; Edward Jarden, tenor; string orchestra.
10:15 Meyer-Davis' Le Paradis Band.
10:30 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
11:00 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:15 Weather; news.
11:30 Jimmie Gallagher's Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Gus Arnheim's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Freddie Martin's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Claude Hopkin's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Vivian Ruth."
5:15 CBS, "Meet the Artist," interview.
5:30 CBS, "Salty Sam, the Sailor."
5:45 CBS, "Going to Press."
6:00 CBS, Arthur Jarrett; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Reis and Dunn, comedy and songs.
6:30 CBS, Charles Boulanger's Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Stretz Orchestra, soloist.
6:59 Studio announcements; news.
7:15 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
7:30 Bob Emery; Prof. J. R. Lunt.
7:45 Yankee String Ensemble.
8:00 "The Barber of Seville," Chicago Civic Opera Company.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, George Olsen's Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—William Lewis, tenor.
5:15 Talk, "Significance of Modern Fire Waste."
5:30 Aloha-Oe Orchestra.
6:00 Ethel Coolidge, soprano.
6:15 "Album of Dreams."
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 "Mirth Quakers," variety.
7:00 "Album of Dreams"; Orrin White, tenor.
7:15 Studio soloist.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, Cheerio.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—NBC, General Electric Home Circle.
12:45 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
1:00 p. m.—"The Daily Tattler."
2:00 p. m.—The Radio Pastor.
2:15 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
2:30 p. m.—New England Kitchen.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—News and stocks.
4:15 p. m.—Hope James, contralto.
4:30 p. m.—NBC, Phil Spitalny's Orchestra.
4:45 p. m.—NBC, Olympic Games.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
8:15 a. m.—NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, School of Cookery.
11:15 a. m.—U. S. Navy Band.
11:45 a. m.—John L. Fogarty, tenor.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Matinee dance.
2:00 p. m.—Songs, Lou Baker.
2:30 p. m.—Symphony Orchestra.
3:00 p. m.—Greater Boston Federation of Churches program.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—CBS, Charles Boulanger's Orchestra.
12:45 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Revue, light opera music.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, Aunt Jemima, songs.
2:15 p. m.—CBS, American School of the Air.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, London; talk, Sir Oliver Lodge.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, Edna Wallace Hopper.
3:15 p. m.—CBS, "Four Eton Boys."
3:30 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Salon Orchestra.
3:45 p. m.—CBS, Summary of Olympic Winter Games.
4:00 p. m.—"Spotlighting Modern Education."
4:15 p. m.—CBS, United States Navy Band Concert.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news, records; talks.
8:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, Taft Orchestra.
1:15 p. m.—CBS, Advertising Club of New York, luncheon.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shop news; news.
3:00 p. m.—The Rhythm Band.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—Mary Nevery, soprano.
4:45 p. m.—Francis J. Cronin, organist.

Boston Stage Notes

Miss Katharine Cornell comes into the Shubert next Monday evening with Mr. Rudolf Besier's play of the Brownings' romance, "The Barretts of Wimpole Street." The cast of the long New York run remains intact.

Mr. G. Bernard Shaw's new play, "Too True to Be Good," will have its first performance on any stage at the Colonial, Feb. 29, by the Theater Guild company.

"Elektra," with Miss Blanche Yurka and Mrs. Patrick Campbell, will be presented at the Guild Theater (formerly the Repertory) beginning Feb. 22.

"The House of Connelly" is in its last week at the Tremont.

Anniversary Week at the Fine Arts starts Monday next, with a revival each day of a film chosen by ballot. In addition, Mr. Serge Eisenstein's "Romance Sentimentale" will be shown daily.

EVENTS TONIGHT

New England Sportsmen's and Motorboat Show, Mechanics Building, until 10:30, through Feb. 13.

Radcliffe Club, of Boston: Meeting, lecture, "Some New Aspects of Soviet Russia," by Prof. Bruce C. Hopper, Harvard University, Living Room, Agassiz House, Cambridge, 8:15.

"Charity-poverty" ball, benefit Deaconess Hospital, Hotel Somerset, evening.

Longy School of Music: Open house concert by faculty mmebers, 44 Church Street, Cambridge, 8.

Women's City Club of Boston: Dinner meeting, Dr. John H. Lathrop of Brooklyn, guest speaker on "America's Part in the Disarmament Conference," clubhouse, Beacon Street, 6:30.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): First in series of talks on "Youth and Ideals," led by Dr. Robert E. Coe, sponsored by Adult Education Department, 7.

Appalachian Mountain Club: Supper, followed by illustrated lecture, "Trails of a Fossil Hunter," by Dr. Carroll L. Fenton, Twentieth Century Club, 5 Joy Street, 6.

Engineering Societies of Boston: Dinner meeting, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 6:30.

Harvard University: First in series of Goethe centenary meetings: "Goethe und die moderne deutsche Bildung," by Dr. Eugen Huhnemann, University of Breslau, New Lecture Hall, 8 (open to public).

Arlington Teachers' Club: Presentation of play, "Two Women and Washington," benefit Arlington Visiting Nursing Association, Robbins Memorial Town Hall, Arlington, 8:15.

Music

Boston Opera House—"Barber of Seville," 8:00.

Theaters

Tremont—"House of Connelly," 8:15.
Copley—"Young Woodley," 8:20.
Fine Arts—"Three Loves." Continuous from 1 to 4.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Harvard University: Astronomical Colloquium: "Interpretation of Bright Line Spectra," by Dr. Cecelia H. Payne, College Observatory, Building A, 3:30. First in lectures on great authors, "Homer," by Prof. C. N. Jackson, Emerson D, 4:30.

New England Sportsmen's and Motorboat Show, Mechanics Building, 1 to 10:30 p. m., through Feb. 13.

Reading of Puget's "La Ligne de Coeur," by Mme. Jeanne Roulet-Pavey, home of Miss Grace Nichols, 107 Chestnut Street, 11:30.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Modern portrait sculpture, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Boston Rotary Club: Luncheon meeting, address by Dr. Eugene Reid, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Sarah Hull Chapter, D. R.; annual meeting, election of officers, reading of reports; box luncheon, noon, followed by social activities during afternoon; home of Mrs. John G. Gedding, Newton.

Meeting, Wednesday Morning Club, talk, "Afloat and Afoot in Venice With Byron, Browning and Shakespeare," by Mr. Frank W. C. Hersey, Hotel Somerset, 10:45.

Music

Hotel Statler—John Charles Thomas, baritone, 11:00.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays, except Mondays, from 9 to 4:30. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Exhibition of the Ross collection; modern French paintings lent by Mr. John T. Spaulding; Daumier lithographs; selection of modern American prints; Dürer's Life of the Virgin and other German sixteenth century woodcuts; sixteenth century French drawings, engravings by and after Turner.

Isabelle Sewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Lnadscape and marine paintings by Ogden M. Pleissner and etchings by Philip Kappel.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Water colors by Eleanor W. Motley. Through Feb. 13.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Contemporary American paintings in oil. Through Feb. 20.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 539 Boylston Street—Recent portraits by Leopold Seyffert. Through Feb. 13.

Grace Horne Galleries, 446 Stuart Street—Drawings and woodcuts of Italy and the Austrian Tyrol, by Katherine M. Gericke. Through Feb. 13.

Schervee Studio, 685 Boylston Street—General print display.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Exhibition of Claude sketches engraved by Earlom. Also a group of photogravures.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 138 Newbury Street—European sketches by Kay Peterson. Through Feb. 13. Paintings of ships and the sea by Frank Vining Smith. Through Feb. 16.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued cold tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy with rising temperature; moderate to fresh westerly winds, shifting to east, and south Wednesday; minimum temperature tonight near 18.

Maine: Partly cloudy and colder in north portion tonight; Wednesday cloudy with slowly rising temperature, followed by snow.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Increasing cloudiness, followed by snow late tonight or Wednesday; rising temperature Wednesday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy and continued cold tonight; Wednesday cloudy with slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Fresh north, shifting to northeast and east winds; weather partly overcast tonight; overcast Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	28	58	Nantucket	24	46
Bismarck	4	8	New Orleans	66	84
Boston	19	45	New York	26	58
Buffalo	18	38	Norfolk, Va.	38	62
Charleston	54	74	North Platte	28	44
Chicago	30	38	Philadelphia	28	62
Cincinnati	28	46	Phoenix, Ariz.	58	64
Denver	50	56	Pittsburgh	26	48
Eastport, Me.	8	36	Portland, Me.	14	32
Hatteras	46	68	Raleigh	40	66
Honolulu, T.H. 7 p.m. Feb. 8	70	72	St. Louis	36	38
Helena, Mont.	30	44	St. Paul	24	24
Huron, S. D.	26	28	Salt Lake City	42	44
Jacksonville	66	80	San Francisco	48	50
Kansas City	44	44	SantaFe, N.M.	42	46
Key West	74	84	Seattle	40	44
Los Angeles	64	58	Tampa	66	80
Memphis	50	60	Washington	30	44
Miami, Fla.	64	80	Wichita, Kan.	46	52
Montreal	-3	36	Williston, N.D.	10	16

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Feb. 9. B—Maximum Feb. 8.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 1:10 p. m., Wednesday 1:35 a. m. Height of tides 9.5 feet, 9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:38 p. m.

Electrical Symphonic Strings

A Solution to Delicate Tone Emphasis; Shipping Signboards—Now 'Time Freezer'

MANY a symphony orchestra conductor has pondered how to reinforce the weaker string sections of his orchestra, i. e., the cellos, basses and harps. Obvious has been the placing of these sections well forward or adding extra players when scores require it. The first method is awkward for seating arrangements, the second too heavy a strain on the overloaded budgets of symphonic organizations.

To Philadelphia's Academy of Music, home of Leopold Stokowski's Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, last week came Melville Clark, Syracuse musician and business man, with his "musical tone amplifier," a device hailed by many important musicians as the first definite improvement in musical instruments in more than 100 years. It consists of an electrical pickup similar to that used on modern phonographs, a foot pedal control and a portable amplifier. It gives string sections new life, beauty and color, it is claimed, brings up their diapason or tonal body. Furthermore, each individual amplifier is connected to a master resistance on the podium, giving Mr. Stokowski, in the final essay, actual control of the volume of tone produced.

Adoption of Mr. Clark's invention came after two exhaustive tests by the publicity-wise Mr. Stokowski, one of the first to try out new musical instruments created by the vacuum tube. Best results were obtained on the double-bass, cello and harp. Mr. Stokowski now plans to use banks of Clark amplifiers on his string sections.

Some test facts. Middle "C" on the harp, which usually vibrates seven seconds after being plucked, continues singing for 21 seconds when the Clark amplifier is used. The hum tone of a small harp, not audible to the ear, produces with the Clark amplifier a tone comparable to a pedal stop on the organ. This hum tone is an undertone on the harp string, sounding a whole octave lower than the open or fundamental pitch of the string itself.

Signboards for Shipping

Signboards tell motorists their approaches to and distances from large cities. Similarly must navigators have signboards denoting the entrances to the seaports of the globe. Furthermore, these sea signboards must be readable night or day in all weathers.

Ships coming up the estuary of the Rio de la Plata, entrance to the South American seaports of Montevideo and Buenos Aires, and the Thames, famed foggy entrance to the City of London, are guided by several new "signboards." The Uruguayan Government has purchased three radio beacons, two for lighthouses and one for a lightship. The Uruguayan lightship beacon operates in conjunction with a submarine signal so that navigators can estimate distance as well as direction. A new beacon system has also been set up at the mouth of the Thames.

A Radio 'Time Freezer'

Newspapers and magazines easily review events of a past year by going back to their files. But how review radio events once they have gone out over the ether? The British Broadcasting Corporation has the answer in its "time freezer," the Blattnerphone. For instance, on the evening of Dec. 31, 1931, the British listeners heard the voice of King George speaking at the opening of a dock in Glasgow in May, 1931. The Prince of Wales speaking on salesmanship, the running commentary on the Schneider Cup Races, the Prime Minister's address on the formation of the National Government and the Armistice Day ceremonies at Whitehall paraded again before the microphone. The Blattnerphone? Simple. The radio program is impressed magnetically on a steel tape at the time of broadcast. The tape can be run through a reproducing device at will.

Telephone Trade Routes

If a triangle were drawn between London, New York and Montreal, it would be an obtuse-angled affair with its longest leg from London to New York, its shortest leg from New York to Montreal, and its middle length leg from London to Montreal. But for a London banker calling a Montreal banker on the telephone, the longest and shortest legs are needed. The London banker's speech comes to an exchange in quaint Garter Lane in London in the shadow of St. Paul's, goes out to a radio station, where it is put on the air, and arrives at the long-lines exchange building of the American Telephone at 14 Walker Street in busy, bustling, lower Manhattan. Here it goes overland to the splendid new Bell Telephone building in Montreal, and so to the Canadian subscriber.

Now in British trade practice the shortest distance to do business is from home to the colonies directly if possible. Accordingly the telephone system will be made to conform and presently a switchboard marked "Canada" will be added to the London group. A London operator talking directly to Montreal will be seated beside a group of operators whose panels bear the names of North America, Europe and Australia.

Cross-Channel service from England to Europe is now taken care of by 100 circuits as compared to 23 telephone circuits in 1924. Except for certain parts of the Balkans and Soviet Russia a British telephone subscriber can talk anywhere in Europe, the Americas and Australia. Canada is the first telephonic finger in a colonial radio telephone service which will embrace South Africa, India and eventually Japan, it is forecast. A. D. H.

Boston Art Notes

Modern French Posters

It is curious that in the commercial poster one should discover sprightly modernisms assimilated from inventions by painters of exclusive coteries. One would imagine the commercial field least interested in abstract tendencies. Yet we may observe how generally poster makers of importance in France have acknowledged modernism. In fact, judging from the current display of their "Street Murals" at the Bookshop for Boys and Girls, they may prove to be the authentic moderns.

Well-known signatures are to be seen—MM. Carlu, Colin, Cassandre, Loupot, Rojankovsky. Each of the designers has a distinctive style, and whether he designs posters for a beverage or a theater he applies himself with great seriousness. Recent improvements in color reproduction help considerably to enrich the quality. Of particular merit are the posters advertising musical subjects by M. Paul Colin. The "Musée Océanographique," by M. Jean Carlu, might appear without change at a Surréalist exhibition and excite some deep response from the æsthetes who would come to see it. Cubes, cylinders, spheres appear often as units of design while one may trace further lines and forms of machines used as appropriate material. The stylizations are concise, vigorous, expressive. They are far more efficient than the subtleties of naturalistic pictures for conveying a selling idea to the greatest number.

Goodspeed's

Etchings of the American desert are to be seen at Goodspeed's Book Shop on Ashburton Place. Mr. George Elbert Burr proves a diligent portrayer of the moods and capriciousness of the desert. With efficacious craftsmanship he draws the clouds, and sands, the cactus and canyons. He is meticulous, concise, a craftsman without pretense who respects his subject and does not try to "do things" with it. D. A.

Theaters

"Young Woodley"

Copley Theater—Mr. Glenn Hunter in "Young Woodley," a comedy in three acts by Mr. John Van Dreuten, presented by Messrs. E. E. Underhill and E. P. Goodnow with the Copley Players. Begining Feb. 8, 1932. The cast:

Cope	Sidney Ball
Vining	Joseph Cotten
Ainger	Shepperd Strudwick
Milner	John Lucas
Woodley	Glenn Hunter
Laura Simmons	Amy Loomis
Simmons	Francis Compton
Parlormaid	Georgina Spelvin
Mr. Woodley	Aldrich Bowker

When young Woodley brought his shy and diffident self to a typical English boys' school he had to meet the problem of aloneness that accompanies the break from home. Love of poetry brought the sympathetic understanding of the young and attractive wife of the self-absorbed house master, Mr. Simmons. In a moment of loneliness brought about by the mental neglect of her husband, Mrs. Simmons let the boy fall in love with her. Mr. Simmons entered in time to become foolishly suspicious. Ragging by the other boys when the school bounder, Vining, hit upon the hapless affair, led to a burst of temper and the seizing of a bread knife in boyish rage. Young Woodley is expelled.

In the last act his father comes for the boy and, if the play had no other justification, its opportunity to bring to the audience the delightful characterization of Mr. Woodley by Mr. Aldrich Bowker would make it worth while. This father, struggling with his own diffidence, keenly analyzing the situation, piercing the schoolmasterish armor of Mr. Simmons and sympathetically reassuring the boy leaves a most pleasant impression.

Mr. Hunter's masterly portrayal of young Woodley brought warm appreciation from the audience. At the close continual calls brought a curtain speech.

The Copley Players must have found Mr. Hunter as inspiring as did the audience, for they quite outdid themselves, with Mr. Shepperd Strudwick doing a particularly fine job with the part of Woodley's understanding roommate.

Music

"Tristan und Isolde"

Boston Opera House—The Chicago Civic Opera Company last night presented Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde," with this cast:

Tristan	Paul Althouse
King Marke	Alexander Kipnis
Isolde	Frida Leider
Kurvenal	Hans Hermann Nissen
Melot	Desire Defrere
Brangäne	Marie Olszewska
A Shepherd	Octave Dua
Conductor	Egon Pollak

Last year it was "Meistersinger"; this year (so far) "Lohengrin"; no doubt the opera season will come in which "Tristan" will mark the high point. Meanwhile we may congratulate ourselves on having heard last evening a performance which had the assistance of some fine artists and which at times achieved impressiveness.

Mme. Leider, making her third Boston appearance as Isolde, seemed to have strengthened and intensified her interpretation. She still resorts to gestures associated with what was once called the grand style, but she is able to make dramatically interesting even the Narration, and her voice joins subtle coloring to superb emotional power. Mme. Olszewska, repeating her fine portrayal of Brangäne, completed a distaff side which had all the better of it last night.

Of the men, Mr. Kipnis again carried off the honors. Surely it should be set down as one of his greatest achievements that he can make endurable, and even sympathetic, one of the champion operatic bores. Mr. Nissen's Kurvenal, like his Sachs, has so much to commend it that we long for the little more that might make it outstanding.

In German tenors, the Chicagoans never have been rich. What opera company is? When you think of it, are there any German tenors? For its most satisfactory Walther, Chicago had to turn last year to Belgium. Now it experiments with an American for its Tristan. Mr. Althouse's impersonation was well conceived. His acting in the first act was less stilted than that of most Tristans that have come under our observation. His singing was very uneven. He was most successful with his full voice.

The orchestral annotation had, as in previous seasons, its moments of enucleation. A larger number of strings, more certainty and flexibility in the winds, would multiply such moments. But Mr. Pollak himself has yet to infuse "Tristan" with the inner fire that would make it glow like his "Meistersinger" and his "Lohengrin." L. A. S.

ISLAND CREEK COAL CO.

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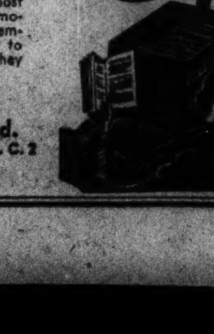

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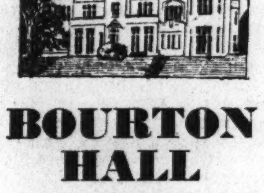

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THE HOME FORUM

The House of Elegance

THEY have made two new bathrooms, with showers; they have pulled down the barn and erected a double garage; they have wired the old house for electric lights. And yet, as I stand in the cold room over the porch, while the empty squareness of the walls becomes darkened and indistinct, and a plume of snow, sliding off an elm branch, makes a soft sound, as of hands, upon the window pane, an indefinable quality, a quality which I can only describe as the fragrance of a past elegance, pervades and enriches every inch of space.

Tomorrow a real estate agent and an architect will come with the new owner, in a shiny limousine, measure this thing and that, lose the foot rule and the screw driver, and find them both again. They will tear down the quaint pastels of apples and grapes and pears which Lydia Roberts, at twelve, so painstakingly excuted.

Memories rise from the dusk. Great Aunt Lydia in the dining room window, passing her tatting shuttle swiftly over and under; and Great Uncle Greenleaf in the parlor, endlessly, but gently, picking tunes —a note here, a note there, a phrase, a bar, the entire air; a new song, sentimental and commonplace enough, to be put into manuscript form and sent to the obscure publishing house in Ohio, which will include it in an equally inferior miscellany and publish it, with meager profit, under a beguiling photograph of "Coney Island Lil."

Only the two of them could remember the house in its original splendor. They had long ago built partitions and rented sections of it to people whom they never visited and who never came to call. Without a servant or a vacuum cleaner, they found eight rooms enough and to spare for their modest needs. Trolley cars rattled along where once a stream had wandered; the orchard had given place to a flourishing gasoline station; and the lights of a motion picture theater glared from across the street at the crumbling shutters. To stand on the worn wood step, while trucks rumbled by so close as to shake the old foundation, and, having pressed the bell, to wait for what seemed ten minutes while someone lit a gas jet and unbarred the door; to watch the glass knob turn cautious and a gradually widening aperture appear between the panel and the frame; and then to step inside and find such utter quiet that the shrieking, jangling traffic seemed a thing of another world,—all this is an experience to remember.

The wall paper in the hall was falling off in patches; the banisters sorely needed the aid of a carpenter; if you lifted up "Wordsworth's Complete Works," you discovered a threadbare spot in the table cover; and the few silver spoons and forks which Great Uncle Greenleaf nightly carried up to his bedroom, were worn and battered and bent. When it rained, the roof leaked in the attic.

Whatever the source of inspiration, whether these conditions in themselves, or the delightful gift of imagination which translated them into more enviable circumstances, nothing succeeded in destroying Great Aunt Lydia's conviction that she moved in an elegance unsurpassed in the town of Brigdenford. For all that charmed her eye, for all that warmed her heart, and for all that impressed her as beyond the reaches of ordinary speech, she reserved one suitable, comprehensive adjective. Nothing, in her estimation, could scale the heights or fathom the depths of rhetorical description so satisfactorily as the one word—"elegant."

The rounded paper design from a box of Cape Cod crackers became a decorative plaque above the mantelpiece. She would chat for hours, her tatting increasing accordingly, with another member of the Daughters of the Settlers of Brigdenford, and never once inform her caller that the red blossoms on her begonia, which were being so much admired from the distance, were made of crêpe paper and had been tied on by her own fingers that morning. "Ain't they elegant?" she would say, and busily ply her shuttle.

There were vases, pitchers, bowls which she had painted when a girl —monstrous examples of the potter's craft—the ugly proportions of which no amount of her delicate brushwork could improve. There were youthful water-color drawings, and vivid silhouettes; a silent collection, poignant in their spare delineation of the suppressed artist beneath the placid exterior.

Once a new minister had called on her unexpectedly and had rung the bell repeatedly, without any response. Great Aunt Lydia was hanging out clothes in the backyard, in gingham apron and cap, when the resourceful young clergyman had wandered around in the effort to learn something of the family, none of whom he had met and whose names occurred so frequently in the church records.

"Is Mrs. Parsons at home?" he had inquired of the gingham-clad clothes-hanger.

"She will be in half an hour, Sir," had come the quick response, and Great Aunt Lydia had ushered him, in proper servant style, into the parlor and offered him a chair.

He had waited the full half-hour, when his hostess had calmly entered the room, dressed in her very best clothes, and received him as a perfect stranger. Not a word had been said by either, during the twenty years of acquaintance which followed that first call, of the manner of their meeting.

Her table, never epicurean, of necessity grew simpler as the years went by. Morning after morning, surveying the unvarying assortment of oranges, cereal and baked beans, Great Uncle Greenleaf would inquire, after tucking his napkin in securely: "What you got thar, Lydia?" And Great Aunt Lydia, very stately, at the opposite end of the table, would pour hot water over his shredded wheat and say, as she passed it to him: "The beans are *elegant* this morning."

* * *

I have been leaning against the window. The vapor of my breath has clouded its transparency. Through the semi-opaque panes of glass the leafless twigs leap, wind-driven, like fingers clutching at the grayness about them, but catching—nothing. Now there is only a leaden panel; and the room is dark and empty.

Tomorrow the real estate agent, and the architect will come with the new owner, in a shiny limousine.

P. P. S.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Emily Dickinson

She was a butterfly with rainbow wings
That fluttered in our garden one brief day,
But we were fashioned for accustomed things
So did not mind her till she flew away.

Then, like a ring of rustics thoughtful grown,
We searched with wistful eyes the vacant blue
And told how fair she was as blossom blown
Or star dust or the opalescent dew.

Old fields of clover dim with tumbling bees
Were things we long had known and nothing more,
But she has tipped with wonder such as these
Till heaven stretches just without the door.

KATHRINE HYMAS WILLIAMS.

In Don Pablo's Town, Segovia

The old streets and byways of Segovia are as picturesque and as replete with character as any in Spain. Hidden away in them you will find ancient house-fronts diapered with rich patterns in stucco, relics of the Moorish occupation, and Gothic façades five centuries old, while in the smaller squares you will come upon palaces whose stout masonry and heavily grilled windows have withstood every assault of time and man — palaces whose grim façades, with their massive scutcheoned doorways, hide behind their ruggedness warm patios, sun-baked, decorated with tiles and ornate balustrades, and planted with palms and flowering shrubs.

It is in these streets of Segovia that Quevedo lays the scenes of his masterpiece, "El Gran Tacaño," a classic that the Spaniards rate only second to Cervantes's immortal story. Piece of realism that it is, with its biting sarcastic philosophy hidden under a cloak of broad humor, it might have been signed by any one of the realists of today, so true to life do its pictures remain. And as you walk about these streets and watch the people in them, you will still find his types extant and will fancy Cabra's school shut up behind some grim façade, or Don Pablo's uncle living in one of the noisome alleys; or in some passer-by, proud, though dressed in well-brushed, threadbare clothes, you will recognize old Don Torribio, the penniless hidalgo, who, existing by his flattery and his wit, gravely bows to the ladies in their black mantillas as they pass him.

And so I always think of Segovia as Don Pablo's town (the French translation of Quevedo's work bears on its title "Don Pable de Ségovie"), and see in its streets the backgrounds of Daniel Vierge's unequalled drawings, to my mind the greatest masterpieces of modern illustration.

Segovia has further claims to artistic laurels. Its craggy hill-slopes, its austere buildings, its far-reaching horizons have tempted the greatest modern Spanish painter, Ignacio Zuloaga, to leave his native town Eibar and take up his residence in it. For years he wandered over the rugged face of Spain in quest of the picturesque, then made up his mind that, of all the Spanish cities, matchless Segovia best suited his aesthetic liking.—From "Through Spain and Portugal," by ERNEST PEIXOTTO.

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Rag Pickers, Salem: From an Etching by A. Conway Peyton

Joan Runs Away to Play

Joan got up early in the morning when the house was still dim with the last shreds of darkness. Before leaving, she wrote a note to Aunt Nellie in a large, slightly wobbly hand: "I am going away to play. I will come back." And then, after a moment's consideration, "I am very sorry," which was quite true in one way, but not at all so in another!

She left by the side door because it was easy to unfasten and didn't squeak uproariously like the others. Outside it was all silent and beautiful, a silver-gray morning with sheets of mist and leafy things everywhere dripping with dew. And over the world a great wide sky, very cool and pale.

Joan raced down Longfellow Street, her bare feet making sharp flaps of sound in the quietness. . . .

When the street stopped being a street and became a country road with brown earth, damp and deeply rutted, she dropped into a dawdling gait, standing still every now and then to sniff things and watch things and love things.

Out toward a black pine grove there was another house, half-farm. She met a boy coming from it along the road. He was driving cows, big, glossy ones with little tinkling bells under their chins, flashing silver.

"Hullo," said the boy.

"Hello," said Joan. "May I pat your cows?" She stood on tiptoe and patted them, each one individually so that none of their feelings would be hurt.

The boy watched her a little blankly. He was a nice boy with thick creamy hair and tanned skin the color of russet apples. "Are you lost?" he asked.

"No," Joan explained patiently, "I am not lost; I am playing a game."

After a while she got up and approached the back door of the house amid a general flurry of chickens. Breakfast smells flowed out in waves upon the morning air. She stood on the steps and pressed her nose against the screening, sniffing like a small puppy. The little boy with the creamy hair and tanned skin came back across the yard and doused himself at the pump. It looked nice, so Joan came down and did it too. The water was sharp and cold and flashing, and a great deal of it went down her neck. She jumped up and down and laughed while the boy watched her blankly.

"Are you hungry?" he asked.

Enticing smells flowing out on the morning air—savory and pungent—Joan sniffed again. "Yes," she said. "Can I please have breakfast with you?"—From "Children of the Wind," by DORIS PEEL.

DRAMATIC in subject interest is this etching by Mr. A. Conway Peyton, with its complete unconsciousness on the part of the persons involved that they are observed. The driver of the wagon is hauling up a heavy bag full of salvage while his companion pushes up the burden from below. This passage of movement between the two men is in itself of compositional interest, both because of the action implied, and because of the opposition of a strong vertical mass to the horizontal mass of the patient horse. Since the emphasis of darker accents is on the horse, we take it that the artist was dominantly interested in the animal. With appreciation of service has he realized this horse in every part, strongly modeling the shadows and discovering a charm of rhythmic line in the handling of the mane. It is to be noticed that the horse is carrying most of his weight on three legs, with the right hind quarters relaxed, a way these animals have of resting.

Although this picture has a southern air, judging from the accessories of the fanlight doorway, with a Negro woman standing arms akimbo in front of it, and a pair of bantams having an argument on the sidewalk, it might represent a scene in certain quarters of the Massachusetts city of Salem, as well as in the city of Winston-Salem in North Carolina. But entirely apart from such descriptive considerations, we have here a poetic tribute to the usefulness of the horse in one of his most humble capacities, and it is that tribute that makes of Mr. Peyton's etching something rich in content as well as in execution.

The Influence of Björnson

If Björnson's essential teaching may be found in a single page, as has above been suggested, his personality evades all such summarizing. In the present essay, he has been considered as a writer merely, —poet, dramatist, novelist,—but the man is vastly more than that. His other activities have been hinted at, indeed, but nothing adequate has been said about them. The director of three theaters, the editor of three newspapers, and the contributor to many others, the promoter of schools and patriotic organizations, the participant in many political campaigns, the lay preacher of private and public morals, the chosen orator of his nation for all occasions,—these are some of the characters in which we must view him to form anything like a complete conception of his many-sided individuality.

Take the matter of oratory alone, and it is perhaps true that he has influenced as many people by the living word as he has by the printed page. He has addressed hundreds of audiences in the three Scandinavian countries and in Finland, he has spoken to more than twenty thousand at a time, and his winged speech has gone straight home to his hearers. All who ever heard him will agree that his oratory was of the most persuasive and vital impressiveness. Jaeger attempts to describe it in the following words:—

"It is eloquence of a very distinctive type; its most characteristic quality is its wealth of color; it finds expression for every mood, from the lightest to the most serious, from the most vigorous to the most delicate and tender. . . . With a single cadence, or a play of the facial muscles, or a slight gesture, he can portray a person, a situation, or an object, so that it appears living in the sight of his hearers. And what the word alone cannot do, is accomplished in the most brilliant manner by the virtuosity of his delivery. He does not speak his words, he presents them; they take bodily form and seem alive."

In his more intimate relationships, on the other hand, in face to face conversation or in the home circle, the man takes on a quite different aspect; the prophet has become the friend, the impassioned preacher has become the genial story teller, and shares the gladsome or mirthful mood of the hour. —WILLIAM MORTON PAYNE, in "Björnstjerne Björnson."

La Substance d'une Idée

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

CHAQUE pays, chaque ville, chaque maison de commerce, institution, une église ou gouvernement, a quelque entreprise encore incomplète, quelque travail en voie d'achèvement. A mesure que le besoin s'en fait sentir, de nouvelles routes sont prévues et construites pour l'usage du public. Les cités veillent à l'amélioration des bâtiments et des rues. D'anciens immeubles sont démolis pour faire place à des bureaux modernes, car le progrès exige ces transformations et ces améliorations. De même, dans la vie des individus, il se fait un travail aboutissant à des perspectives plus larges, à l'accomplissement d'un idéal. Peut-être le caractère se forme-t-il ou se transforme-t-il. L'expérience nous donne de précieuses leçons; elle nous fait mettre de côté bien des choses sans valeur, abandonner la volonté propre et l'intérêt personnel; et c'est ainsi que l'or du caractère humain est mis en lumière.

Humainement parlant, un homme peut donner de l'extension à ses affaires; les individus peuvent développer leurs facultés latentes et modeler les phases de leur propre expérience; mais les idéals humains restent bien au-dessous de la perfection. Il existe cependant une autre conception, propre à stimuler les efforts humains. Ce nouveau point de vue prend comme base la réalité absolue ou fondamentale telle qu'elle existe dans l'Entendement divin. "Elle était au commencement avec Dieu. Toutes choses ont été faites par elle et rien de ce qui a été fait n'a été fait sans elle." Dans tout travail inspiré par Dieu, quel merveilleux encouragement que ces paroles: "Elle était au commencement avec Dieu"! Divinement parlant, cet idéal auquel nous nous efforçons d'atteindre existe déjà, parfait et complet, dans l'Entendement. A la page 257 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mrs. Eddy écrit: "L'Entendement crée Sa propre ressemblance en idées, et la substance d'une idée est bien loin d'être la prétendue substance de la matière non-intelligente. Partant, l'Entendement-Père n'est pas le père de la matière."

Le genre humain s'est toujours efforcé d'établir des idéals pour le bien de l'humanité. Le monde d'aujourd'hui recueille les fruits de ce labeur. Il a fallu avancer pas à pas, vaincre chaque difficulté, défricher des terrains incultes; et cependant l'idéal que les hommes s'efforçaient d'atteindre et dont ils avaient entrevu la vérité, a été de tout temps un fait éternel dans le vaste royaume des idées de Dieu.

Le compositeur entrevoit l'idée d'une symphonie capable d'élever et d'inspirer les foules. Ce chef-d'œuvre lui a peut-être été révélé dans la fournaise d'une épreuve qui a détruit quelques-uns de ses trésors terrestres. Quoi qu'il en soit, le musicien a perçu dans une certaine mesure les accords triomphants et harmonieux de l'Entendement — les seuls qu'on puisse réellement entendre. A mesure que l'humanité parviendra à une pureté plus grande, ces légions d'idées divines qui sont les faits immuables de l'Esprit, se révéleront à la conscience humaine dans leur perfection primitive.

Jour après jour, la pensée s'élève jusqu'à des sphères plus hautes; l'humanité laisse derrière elle ce qu'elle regardait autrefois comme la norme des idéals et des vues orthodoxes. Après les angoisses de la guerre et de ses suites, le genre humain est prêt à regarder en haut, à se détourner d'un plan d'action matériel et terrestre pour contempler le plan divin de la fraternité universelle et le christianisme du Christ. Nous voyons poindre à l'horizon de la pensée les effets d'une plus haute compréhension de Dieu et de l'homme. Partout le levain de la Vérité est à l'œuvre. Si les uns paraissent peu enclins à quitter les anciennes ornières, d'autres, plus éclairés, tournent leur regard vers la révélation de la création parfaite de Dieu, vers le déploiement de Son œuvre déjà achevée.

Qu'il s'agisse d'individus, de sociétés ou de nations, s'ils élèvent ainsi leurs regards, ceux qui sont accablés verront venir d'en haut la solution complète de tous les problèmes—en "Christ, la vraie idée de Dieu" (*Science et Santé*, p. 54). Si les fardeaux humains sont lourds, si la crise commerciale cause des alarmes, si les bouleversements nationaux et internationaux semblent produire des situations inquiétantes, les idées divines qui percent les nuages du sens matériel se révèlent cependant à la perception humaine. Il est certain que la compréhension de la Vérité peut jeter aujourd'hui ses premières lueurs sur toutes les situations; on commence à voir que Son gouvernement est représenté sur la terre, et que l'unique Entendement, reflété par l'homme, unira toutes les nations et tous les peuples.

Mrs. Eddy écrit à la page 260 de *Science et Santé:* "Les conceptions de la pensée mortelle erronée doivent céder à l'idéal de tout ce qui est parfait et éternel. A travers bien des générations, les croyances humaines atteindront des conceptions plus divines, et le modèle immortel et parfait de la création de Dieu sera finalement reconnu comme la seule conception véritable de l'être."

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In a Valley of the Marquesas

I chanced to push aside a branch, and by so doing suddenly disclosed to my view a scene which even now I can recall with all the vividness of the first impression. . . .

From the spot where I lay transfixed with surprise and delight, I looked straight down into the bosom of a valley, which swept away in long wavy undulations to the blue waters in the distance. Midway towards the sea, and peering here and there amidst the foliage, might be seen the palmetto-thatched houses of its inhabitants, glistening in the sun that had bleached them to a dazzling whiteness. The vale was more than three leagues in length, and about a mile across at its greatest width.

On either side it appeared hemmed in by steep and green acclivities, which, uniting near the spot where I lay, formed an abrupt and semicircular termination of grassy cliffs and precipices hundreds of feet in height, over which flowed numberless small cascades. But the crowning beauty of the prospect was its universal verdure; and in this indeed consists, I believe, the peculiar charm of every Polynesian landscape. Everywhere below me, from the base of the precipice upon whose very verge I had been unconsciously reposing, the surface of the vale presented a mass of foliage, spread with such rich profusion that it was impossible to determine of what description of trees it consisted.

But perhaps there was nothing about the scenery I beheld more impressive than those silent cascades, whose slender threads of water, after leaping down the steep cliffs, were lost amidst the rich herbage of the valley.

Over all the landscape there reigned the most hushed repose, which I almost feared to break, lest, like the enchanted gardens in the fairy tale, a single syllable might dissolve the spell. For a long time, forgetful alike of my own situation, and the vicinity of my still slumbering companion, I remained gazing around me, hardly able to comprehend by what means I had thus suddenly been made a spectator of such a scene.—From "Typee," by HERMAN MELVILLE.

Canis Major

The great Overdog,
That heavenly beast
With a star in one eye,
Gives a leap in the east.

He dances upright
All the way to the west,
And never once drops
On his forefeet to rest.

I'm a poor underdog,
But tonight I will bark
With the great Overdog
That romps through the dark.

—ROBERT FROST, "Collected Poems."

The Substance of an Idea

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EACH country and city, business house and institution, church and government, has some unfinished work in hand, something in the making. Plans for the building of new highways are being put into operation for the convenience of all, as the demand for them increases. Cities are watching the improvement of buildings and streets. Old business houses are being demolished and new ones erected, for progress demands new developments and improvements. In individual lives, also, a more expansive outlook or some ideal is being worked out. Perhaps a character is being formed or transformed. Experience is teaching valuable lessons, is causing much dross to be thrown aside, much self-will and self-interest to be abandoned, and the gold of human character to come to light.

Speaking from a human standpoint, man builds up his business, individuals develop their characters and form their own experiences; but human ideals fall far short of perfection. There is another standpoint, however, and one which quickens human effort. It is to start out from the basis of absolute or fundamental reality as it exists in divine Mind. "The same was in the beginning with God. All things were made by him; and without him was not any thing made that was made." What a marvelous incentive to all God-inspired work is this—"The same was in the beginning with God"! Divinely speaking, the ideal we are striving to attain already exists in all its perfect completeness in Mind. On page 257 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy writes: "Mind creates His own likeness in ideas, and the substance of an idea is very far from being the supposed substance of non-intelligent matter. Hence the Father Mind is not the father of matter."

Mankind has always striven to establish ideals for the good of humanity. The world of today inherits the fruits of their labors. But though every footstep had to be taken, every difficulty overcome, every bit of wilderness reclaimed, yet the truth about the ideal which they dimly glimpsed, and for which they strove, was a forever fact in God's great kingdom of ideas.

A composer glimpses the idea of a symphony which may uplift and inspire multitudes. Perhaps this masterpiece has come to him in the fire of an experience whereby some treasure of earth has fallen to ruins. Whether or no this be so, he has faintly caught the strains of Mind's triumphant harmonies—all that can be heard in reality. As humanity reaches out for greater purity, hosts of divine ideas, fixed facts in Spirit, will unfold to human consciousness in their primal perfection.

Day by day thought is rising to more exalted realms; humanity is outgrowing that which was formerly held as standard or orthodox ideals or views. Having gone through the throes of war and its aftermath, mankind is ready to look up and away from a material and earthly plan of action, towards God's plan of universal brotherhood, and Christ's Christianity. We see rising on the horizon of thought the effects of a higher understanding of God and man. Everywhere the leaven of Truth is at work. Though some seem loath to let go of old ways, others, more enlightened, are turning to the revelation of God's perfect creation—to the unfoldment of His finished work.

Thus, looking up, the oppressed, whether individual, community, or nation, may see coming from above the complete and perfect solution to all problems—"in Christ, the true idea of God" (Science and Health, p. 54). Though earthly burdens weigh heavily, though trade depression alarms, though national and international upheavals seem to cause perplexing situations, yet, breaking through the clouds of material sense, divine ideas are unfolding to human apprehension. Surely, the understanding of Truth may dawn on every situation today; His government may be seen represented on earth; and the one Mind, reflected by man, may be beheld uniting all nations and peoples.

Mrs. Eddy writes on page 260 of Science and Health: "The conceptions of mortal, erring thought must give way to the ideal of all that is perfect and eternal. Through many generations human beliefs will be attaining diviner conceptions, and the immortal and perfect model of God's creation will finally be seen as the only true conception of being."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French)

Jack Lizard

JACK LIZARD was about Fifteen when he was first entered in the University, and being a Youth of a great deal of Fire, and a more than ordinary Application to his Studies, it gave the Conversation a very particular Turn. He had too much Spirit to hold his Tongue in Company; but at the same time so little Acquaintance with the World, that he did not know how to talk like other People.

AFTER a Year and half's stay at the University, he came down among us to pass away a Month or two in the Country. The first Night after his Arrival, as we were at Supper, we were all of us very much improved by *Jack's* Table-Talk. He told us, upon the Appearance of a Dish of Wild-Fowl, that according to the Opinion of some natural Philosophers they might be lately come from the Moon. Upon which the *Sparkler* bursting out into a Laugh, he insulted her with several Questions relating to the Bigness and Distance of the Moon and Stars; and after every Interrogatory would be winking upon me, and smiling at his Sister's ignorance. *Jack* gained his point; for the Mother was pleased, and all the Servants stared at the Learning of their young Master. *Jack* was so encouraged at this Success, that for the first Week he dealt wholly in Paradoxes. . . . In short, no Day pass'd over our Heads, in which *Jack* did not imagine he made the whole Family wiser than they had been before.

THAT part of the Conversation which gave me the most Pain, was what pass'd among those Country Gentlemen that came to visit us. On such Occasions *Jack* usually took upon him to be the Mouth of the Company; and thinking himself obliged to be very merry, would entertain us with a great many odd Sayings and Absurdities of their College Cook. I found this Fellow had made a very strong impression upon *Jack's* Imagination; which he never considered was not the Case of the rest of the Company, 'till after many repeated Tryals he found that his Stories seldom made any Body laugh but himself.

I all this while looked upon *Jack* as a young Tree shooting out into Blossom before its Time; the Redundancy of which, though it was a little unseasonable, seemed to foretel an uncommon Fruitfulness.

IN order to wear out the vein of Pedantry which ran through his Conversation, I took him out with me one Evening, and first of all insinuated to him this Rule, which I have my self learned from a very great Author. *To think with the Wise, and talk with the Vulgar, Jack's* good Sense soon made him reflect that he had often exposed himself to the Laughter of the Ignorant by a contrary Behaviour; upon which he told me, that he would take Care for the Future to keep his Notions to himself, and converse in the common received Sentiments of Mankind.—From "The Guardian," by RICHARD STEELE.

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WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES AND ACTIVITIES

White House Table Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, D. C.

WHEN she was mistress of the Executive Mansion (1877-81), Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes "loved the home of the Presidents—loved to have people appreciate the building and the quaint bits of furniture and china that had come from each administration." But Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, wife of Benjamin Harrison, the twenty-third President of the United States, started in 1889 the china hobby which is the subject of this story.

Mrs. Harrison was a china painter of skill and when the State dining room needed a new table service for 54 people, she designed its decoration. Naturally, Mrs. Harrison's accomplishment fostered in her a very particular interest in all the old china of the Executive Mansion. She had the broken pieces of the various old sets mended so as to retain in service as many of the sets as possible.

She also began to collect the odd pieces left from the previous administrations and urged that the oldest pieces should no longer be used but preserved with utmost care. In the attic she found the broken pieces of a high fruit bowl upheld by Three Graces, executed in French biscuit. This was a piece of the "Blue and Gold" china used by President Madison and Dolly during the former's administration. Dolly had saved this bowl from destruction by fire when the Presidents' house was burned on Aug. 24, 1814, by placing it with other "valuable portable articles belonging to the house" in a wagon procured late in the afternoon just prior to the arrival of the British soldiers. It was the oldest piece of china that had remained in executive possession continuously since its purchase by the Government.

Mrs. Harrison planned to build a cabinet in the walls of the state dining room for the display of pieces of historical presidential china and plate, but she passed on before her idea was carried out.

Each Mistress Carries on the Work

On the return of Grover Cleveland to the Executive Mansion—his two administrations sandwiched Benjamin Harrison's one term as President—Mrs. Frances Cleveland inherited the new Executive Mansion hobby of preserving its historical china and plate. She gathered together the massive silver service which had been the pride of Mrs. Monroe when it was purchased by the Government in 1817 for the Presidents' House, and had those heavy pieces melted and recast into a new and dainty service, preserving the historic metal. On retiring as the mistress of the Executive Mansion, Mrs. Cleveland left her favorite china for its closets—a Wedgwood breakfast set purchased by Mr. Cleveland when she was a young bride during his first administration.

Mrs. William McKinley gladly took up the hobby when her husband was inaugurated. She had treasured pieces mended by an expert, and she invited Mrs. Abby Gunn Baker to make a study of the Executive Mansion's historical furnishings.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, the next mistress, rode the hobby enthusiastically and determined that no more china should be lost to the White House through White House sales. The sales of 1833-1837, 1854, 1857, 1882, and 1893 had disposed of many pieces which were invaluable in that they could never be replaced. Mrs. Roosevelt asked Mrs. Abby Gunn Baker to collect the historic specimens still existing in the White House, especially all pieces of the President Lincoln china, and these she had placed "in a closet especially made for them in the gallery over the butler's pantry." The Madison punch bowl, which had been rescued from the attic by Mrs. Harrison and mended, was used as a show piece in the private dining room.

Mrs. Baker extended her loving and untiring work, which was all without remuneration, feeling that "no more interesting collection could possibly be made than one that would show the china used by each successive President of the United States." She wrote to the heirs and descendants of the various Presidents, from George Washington down, and through their generosity secured the return of many pieces of china, glass, and plate which had formerly been in use in the White House.

The collection grew so rapidly that Mrs. Roosevelt ordered two small black walnut cabinets placed in the ground-floor corridor for its display. Pieces of the new President Roosevelt state dining set were added to the collection.

This state dining set contained 1000 pieces, this number having become necessary because of the increased seating capacity provided by the remodeling of the state dining room.

Mrs. William Howard Taft gladly adopted the vigorously growing hobby of the First Ladies of the Land. In her "Recollections of Full Years," she states: "Perhaps nothing in the house is so expressive of the various personalities of its mistresses as the dinner services which each has contributed. . . . I always enjoyed . . . using some of the old historic plates and platters at small luncheons and dinners. There are enough plates left of the Lincoln set to serve a course to a party of 30." She also stated that "samples of all the different services displayed in cabinets in the long eastern corridor are among the most interesting exhibits in the White House."

Cabinets Multiply

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson set aside a large sunny room at the foot of the granite stairway of the main corridor and had set up there in the west wall a large cabinet for the heirlooms. The Madison fruit bowl was removed from the private dining room to the new exhibit cabinet.

In two years the collection of table china, glass and plate again outgrew its quarters and Mrs. Wilson had two cabinets of the same type as the first built in the east wall.

During President Wilson's second administration the 1700-piece President Wilson state dining set was purchased. It was the first American-made dinner service to grace the White House. Specimens of the new set were added to the cabinets.

The next devotee of the hobby was Mrs. Warren G. Harding, who had the housekeeper of the White House collect all the odds and ends of sterling silver tableware. These she had triple plated in gold, so that, together with the gold service handed down from early administrations and the Monroe gold centerpiece, a complete gold service was provided for the serving of 80 people at state dinners. The Harding gold service was a "definite Harding memento."

President and Mrs. Calvin Coolidge purchased for permanent White House use eight tall and very beautiful Sheffield silver candlesticks. They were their gift to the collection of presidential relics—the memento of their administration.

Mrs. Herbert Hoover is lovingly continuing the hobby. Early in the administration she sent several dinner plates of the President Roosevelt state dining set to be mended, as she wished to use that set as an alternate for state functions. For informal occasions and small dinners, there are the remaining parts of the Hayes, Cleveland and Harrison sets and a few pieces of the Lincoln and Grant sets.

President and Mrs. Hoover are very appreciative of the Lincoln china and have had beautiful specimens placed on a buffet in the Presidential China Exhibit Room, below a painting of Mrs. Lincoln.

The collection of White House table-service heirlooms is still growing. Every few months another authentic piece is added.

Working on "Spare" Gas Cells for the U. S. S. Akron and Her Sister Ship the ZRS5 Now Under Construction. Women Are Used Almost Exclusively in This Work.

Spares for the Akron

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Akron, Ohio

OUT in the balloon room of the Goodyear Zeppelin Corporation, where the giant airship Akron was built, and her sister ship the ZRS5 is under construction, 20 energetic overalled young women are busily at work these days on spare cells for the Akron, and new cells for the ZRS5.

"Every airship carries spare gas cells, just as an auto carries spare tires," said Mr. J. F. Cooper, superintendent of the balloon room. "For instance, the Akron with its 12 cells is carrying six spares. These are the spares which the young women are working on, and which are being shipped to the Akron in Lakehurst, after careful inspection."

Gas cell inspection is no child's play, either, according to Mr. Cooper. There are 6000 yards of fabric in each gas cell and every yard has to be looked over inch by inch, to be sure that there are no weak spots or pin holes in the cloth.

One girl gets inside of a cell, while another takes a strong light and circulates around the outside. The light shows up every thread of the fabric to the girl inside, who immediately tapes or reinforces any bad or weak places she discovers in the cloth. A navy inspector joins her on the final inspection trip, since these are navy ships. The girls also work on seams of the gas cells, cementing them with a strong cement.

Mr. Cooper finds that women are keen-eyed and conscientious in this work of inspecting gas cells. In order not to injure the delicate fabric of the gas cells the girls can wear no shoes while working on this job.

Underwood

Miss Sonja Henie, Champion Figure Skater, Now at Lake Placid Taking Part in Olympic Events.

Famous Figure Skater

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FIGURE skating as a regulated competitive sport is of comparatively recent date although skating clubs have for a hundred or more years placed their stamp of approval upon figure skating. In 1882 a regular terminology was officially established by delegates of the principal skating clubs of England to apply to figure skating.

The Women's Olympic Figure Skating Championship, held at St. Morits, Switzerland, in February, 1928, was won by Fröken Sonja Henie of Norway, who had then just passed her fifteenth birthday. The month thereafter the World's Women's Figure Skating Championship was staged at the Ice Club in London, where Miss Henie captured first place. Since then no championship event exclusively for women figure skaters has been held. But now the Olympic Winter Games at Lake Placid includes as one of its five Olympic events a contest for the championship of the world in women's figure skating. To this event have been attracted the most famous figure skaters of Europe and America. And the most interesting among this picturesque contingent is Miss Sonja Henie, now nineteen, who with her incomparable elfin grace and skill is the as yet undefeated champion of figure skating for women.

She undoubtedly meets stronger opposition than in her previous contests, for among those to enter the lists against her are Mme. de Ligne of Belgium and Miss Fritzi Burger of Austria, both of whom have attained fame on the ice rinks of Europe. But the experts who have recently seen her at work, or rather at what to her is play, in Norway and Switzerland, state that her improved skill still makes her the outstanding favorite to win the forthcoming contest.

The Women's Championship Figure Skating Event is being held at the Lake Placid Olympic Arena, recently completed at a cost of more than $200,000. This is the first time in the history of the Olympic Winter Games that all the skating events are to be held within doors, thus insuring them against the interruptions of inclement weather.

Women's Organizations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN once said, "To me it seems as if when God conceived the world, that was poetry; He formed it, and that was sculpture; He colored it, and that was painting; He peopled it with living beings, and that was grand, divine, eternal drama."

Miss Mary McMillan of Cincinnati, Ohio, facetiously writes in the introduction to her book of plays: "Some are born dramatists—like Shakespeare; some achieve dramatic construction—like Ibsen; some have drama thrust upon them—like me. . . . I was locked up alone in a room with a crust of bread and a tin cup of water and commanded to write a drama that could be produced by five or six women in 45 minutes without scenery and on a stage as big as a good-sized book." Seriously, says Miss Ethel Rockwell, in a radio talk on drama, as quoted in the Wisconsin Club Woman, Mary McMillan wrote her plays in response to the insistent demand of the Cincinnati Woman's Club. She asks if every club does not have at least one member whom it might lock up and feed on bread and water until the muse could get in her good work. She thinks that one of the greatest services that a woman's club can render to the community as a whole is to encourage the production of worth-while plays whether by good professional players or by locally organized groups in schools or in little theaters, and asks that all women's clubs become the sponsors of the Little Theater movement.

* * *

Last week was observed as drama week by many women's organizations. Many of the programs during that week centered around the dramatic events in the early history of the United States, thus combining the celebration of the week with the Washington Bicentennial observance. A permanent file to be kept in Washington of all original plays and pageants that are produced this year which have to do with the Bicentennial celebration. Two copies should be sent to the Bicentennial Commission.

A recent drama afternoon conducted by the New England Women's Press Association was not only enjoyable but of practical assistance to those who are interested in writing plays. At the beginning of the program an analysis of a play was made by an authority on the subject. In this analysis the speaker told what to look for in a play, and how to enjoy dramatic situations as they are presented. The first act of a play written by one of the members was then enacted by a group of selected players. The play dealt with some local history connected with George Washington's stay in and around Boston.

After the first act of this play had been presented the audience was given an opportunity to criticize, to tell how they would like to have the next two acts proceed, and what they thought the climax should be.

* * *

This meeting gave an opportunity for the study of a play in the making and for original thought as to suspense and climax. The author of the play refused to tell how the following acts proceeded, but it was suggested that members write for themselves two acts continuing the plot as outlined in the first one. Perhaps a subsequent meeting may be devoted to these dramatic ideas.

The Junior Women's Club of Arlington, N. J., gives as one of the reasons for starting a drama division that any woman who takes part in any dramatic endeavor which is worthy of a woman's club, is enriched mentally since she must give of herself in the production of a play (and she learns best who learns by doing) and that language, customs and beautiful lines are retained and the knowledge treasured.

Three Easy Dishes for Business Women

Bonbleato
(Egg and Tomato)

4 large tomatoes.
4 eggs.
1 teaspoonful of finely minced onion.
Large lump of butter.
1 teaspoonful of chopped parsley.
Salt to taste.

Brown the onion in the butter, add the peeled and sliced tomatoes. Cook until tender, then fold in the slightly beaten eggs. Cook until lightly set, about a minute. Add the parsley and serve at once on hot buttered toast.

* * *

Celery and Cheese

Boil a whole head of celery until tender. Drain, and place in shallow pan. Pour over the top a white sauce, then cover with thick slices of American cheese and bake till brown under the broiler.

* * *

Roly-Poly Pudding

Sift two or three times, three cupfuls of flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt. Work in a half cupful of butter, moisten with enough milk to make a light dough. Roll out a half inch thick on a floured board. Cover with fig or raspberry jam. Roll up lengthwise and fasten securely by moistening the top and edges with water. Bake in a moderate oven about an hour. This is delicious spiced and eaten hot with cream.

House Property Supervisors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Amsterdam, Holland

WOMEN in Amsterdam, and in other large towns in Holland, have in recent years successfully entered a new field of social activity in looking after house property owned by the municipality. There are three special schools for this particular branch of social work, a non-denominational, a Christian and a Roman Catholic school, all of which have special sections for training women as house property supervisors. Dr. A. Keppler, director of the Amsterdam Municipal Housing Department, who has under his care 10,000 municipal dwellings, does not employ only those women who are graduates of these schools. Graduates, however, may obtain there many of the qualifications necessary for this work, which is of a very special character, requiring many of the qualities particularly associated with women.

Qualities Needed

The first essential for a woman supervisor, Dr. Keppler told the Monitor correspondent, is devotion to her task. She must express an energetic gentleness and cheerfulness which makes the family welcome her visits. She has to supervise blocks containing from 200 to 350 dwellings, to collect rents, and help with social advice in cases where she thinks it is desirable and wise to do so.

She has also to exercise a good educative influence, and promote a proper sense in the occupants as to how a house should be used. She, therefore, encourages saving, acquaints the occupants with the possibility of depositing small savings with her, in order to enable them to buy cheap but good bedding, blankets, sheets, curtains or carpets. She also coöperates with the playground societies in getting the parents to send their children to school regularly and, after school, to the playground societies, which provide instructive and pleasant occupation and play for the children in their leisure hours.

Social Service

The woman house supervisor in Amsterdam finds her widest field of activity in those municipal residential quarters occupied by the lowest paid laborers. These comprise about 6000 of the 10,000 dwellings owned by the municipality. People coming from the slums require to be educated to a proper use of their bright new houses in fresh surroundings. They require much help and assistance, therefore in such a quarter one woman supervisor controls only 50 dwellings. In other quarters one woman may supervise as many as 1300 dwellings, her work being mainly of an administrative nature in which she has the assistance of men rent-collectors and an assistant.

Selling to Contractors

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

AN ARTICLE published some months ago dealt with the subject of architecture as a profession for women and brought out some admirable advice to those on the lookout for a suitable career for their daughters.

Though much prejudice has been broken down in the question of women entering the profession there still remain serious obstacles to be overcome before it can be said that the prospects offered are equal to those held out to the average man.

Without entering upon why this is so, it has to be acknowledged that, with very little exception, women have not, as yet, risen to any very great eminence in this branch of service. It may and no doubt will be argued that there is a very small percentage of women in England engaged in this class of work as against that of the men and for this reason alone they do not appear prominently. There are, however, a sufficient number to prove that it is possible for women to succeed, not only as trusted assistants and 'draftsmen,' but to become independent workers. This proves also that the occupation is a suitable one for women and that, with time, they will undoubtedly be able to range equally with men.

An Allied Branch of Work

Meanwhile something might be said for another branch of work for which women might be trained, and which, in one sense, can be said to be allied to architecture because it has to do with materials directly used in building. It is the business of representing some firm or firms manufacturing specialties utilized in all modern building. At first sight, this may seem a very unsuitable occupation for women, but, on analysis, it will be seen that, within certain limits, this need not be so at all. Practically every building that is put up contains a variety of both finishings and furnishings apart altogether from the cruder materials used in the main construction and apart from any furniture it may accommodate when complete.

To fill these needs numerous manufacturers specialize in supplying the goods required and invariably have their representatives to bring to the attention of architects and others the merits of their particular branch of production.

Necessary Training

Most of these productions have relation to the artistic finish requisite to every edifice and vary enormously according to the character of and the use to which the building is to be put. It will be seen how, in these essential details, the artistic ability with which women are justly credited, may be of great value both to the producer of the goods and to the buyer and the user of them. As an intermediary a woman may be an invaluable asset but it must be recognized that, in order to be so, a certain amount of architectural training is desirable if not absolutely requisite.

To be able thoroughly to understand plans, sections, elevations and more detailed instructions and particulars; to be able to use scales and take measurements; to be familiar with specifications and bills of quantities and the general phraseology used in the world of building are very necessary qualifications.

In order to gain this information, it may not be necessary to take either a full and expensive course at a school of architecture or pay a heavy premium to an architect for training in his office for a number of years, and this may be a great advantage to many people of limited means.

It will be appreciated, however, that some training is necessary and the gaining of this would depend upon the person concerned securing it on the best terms available and possible.

Most firms today remunerate representatives on the basis of a small wage and commission on orders received. Sometimes payment is made by means of a salary alone, but more frequently remuneration is made by commission alone. As a rule, all traveling expenses are allowed.

Different firms employ varying methods of payment, but usually it comes to about the same thing in the long run, which is that the one most concerned receives what he or she is worth. Where ability and initiative are shown and profitable orders follow their efforts, no rational firm will place any limit on what a traveler may earn, thus making it possible to secure an increasingly good income in what, to many women, should prove an interesting and engrossing occupation.

Bonney

MADAME TUMLIROVA
Noted Czechoslovakian Economist and Agronomist.

Madame Tumlirova delivered one of the important addresses at the opening of the recent conference of the Woman's International League for Peace and Freedom, held in Paris. Rationalism, employment and markets were the outstanding topics discussed during the early sessions, and Madame Tumlirova contributed to these discussions her expert knowledge.

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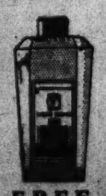

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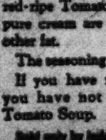

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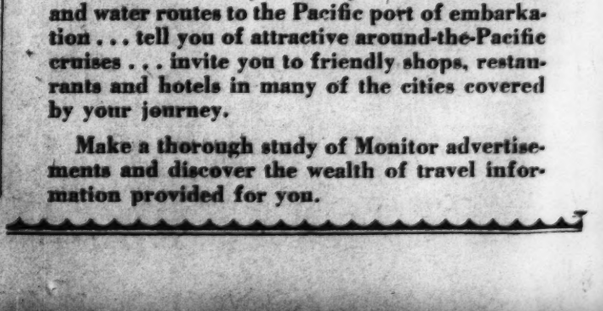

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EDUCATIONAL

Soviet Schools to Be More Effective, Less Entertaining

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

THE three R's (using that term in its broadest sense) have again come into their own in the Soviet school. The main feature of the present educational year has been emphasis upon the fact that the new features of the Soviet school must not be allowed to prevent a thorough training of the children in such subjects as reading, writing, arithmetic, physics, chemistry, mathematics, geography and history.

The Soviet school in many ways has been the biggest experimental educational laboratory in the world. Methods which in other countries are applied only in a few special schools were introduced all over the Soviet Union, often with inadequate technical facilities. Pedagogically the main feature of the new Soviet school was the discarding to a large degree of the method of teaching separate subjects. Classes were given broad themes, such as a town or a season of the year, and in process of studying these themes were supposed to learn something of arithmetic, reading, writing, politics, economics, geography and other subjects. Excursions to factories, museums and other places of public interest were very much encouraged.

The Soviet school has placed increasing emphasis upon training in Communist ideas and on inculcating antireligious theories, and during the year 1930-1931 it went on a so-called polytechnical basis. This meant that every school was attached to a factory in the towns, or to a state or collective farm in the village. The children put in a certain part of their time in factory or farm, where they received what would be called in America vocational training.

Fundamentals Needed

The weak spot in this novel educational system, as is now freely and generally admitted, was its failure in many cases to impart definite and specific factual knowledge. The children's interests were stimulated in many ways, and quite often a Soviet schoolboy of 10 or 12 might seem precocious beyond his years in some general themes. But if young Ivan Krasny, the Soviet schoolboy, might delight the hearts of his Communist instructors with an eloquent declamation about the oppressed workers of America or about the liquidation of the kulaks as a class, he was apt to be weak on such prosaic things as sums and the multiplication table and to make appalling mistakes in spelling if he tried to set down his thoughts on paper. This weak aspect of the Soviet elementary schools was crisply characterized in the following terms in a resolution on the educational question recently published by the Central Committee of the Communist Party:

> The basic defect of the school at the present moment is that instruction in the schools does not give a sufficient amount of general educational subjects and does not solve satisfactorily the problem of preparing for the higher schools fully literate people, well acquainted with the basic objects of study (physics, chemistry, mathematics, native language, geography, etc.)"

This idea has now become dominant in the field of Soviet education and the Commissar for Education, Mr. Andrei Bubnov, recently devoted a long article to the problems involved in turning out "fully literate people." Citing one educational report which stated that "the complex method has been turned into a fetish, to which elementary literacy is sacrificed" and another which estimated that 32 per cent of the pupils who graduated from a group of village schools which were under investigation write illiterately, Bubnov declared that the main objective of the Soviet schools is to train a generation "finally capable of establishing Communism" and that thorough grounding in the elementary educational subjects is a necessary means to this end.

For Better Work in Three R's

Therefore the Commissar for Education demands that more time be assigned to general educational subjects, that these studies be better organized, that old teaching methods of proved value should be reintroduced. While the "polytechnical" method will be retained, some abuses in its application will be corrected. Children henceforward are not supposed to spend an excessive amount of time in the factories, and such work as they do there must be linked up directly with their studies.

Mr. Bubnov stressed the point that these changes do not mean a reversion to the conventional old-fashioned school. The Soviet school will retain many of its special features. But the whole trend of the school year 1931-1932 is toward more effective training in exact branches of knowledge. The Soviet school will become less entertaining to the casual visitor who is interested in educational experiments; but it will perhaps begin to turn out graduates with more promise of bringing solid benefit to their country.

This decisive shift of educational emphasis is inspired by much the same causes that dictated Stalin's declaration of new methods of economic administration last summer. Experience had shown that Russia could not effectively realize its dreams of high speed industrialization unless the stimulus of piecework payment and differential wage scales existed, unless individual responsibility was clearly fixed throughout the Soviet economic machine, unless the atmosphere of suspicious hostility to the older generation of engineers and specialists was banished. In the same way the type hitherto often produced by the Soviet school, the fluent young orator with a scrappy and uneven fund of exact information and an imperfect grasp of physics and mathematics, is not likely to develop into the capable and qualified engineer, technician or industrial manager whom the Soviet Union needs for the proper management of its new plants. So, after ranging over many alluring pastures of educational innovation, the Soviet school seems likely to take firmer root in the three R's.

By Burton Holmes from Ewing Galloway

PUPILS AND TEACHER OFF "TO SEE FOR THEMSELVES"
In Potsdam, Germany.

These educational trips are usually much more worth while when taken in small groups. In Europe and America alike these tours are a familiar sight, a standard custom. A first-hand study of native geography, points of historical interest, important industries, art and many other subjects is conducted in this happy fashion. Regular school is enhanced rather than weakened by this field work.

Finding Thrill in Peace Drama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Beverly Hills, Calif.

A PROGRAM entitled "The March of the Nations" because its inspiration was derived from the Rufus Steele column of The Christian Science Monitor, was presented by Berkeley Hall School in Beverly Hills. All of the material used was taken exclusively from this international daily newspaper.

There was color in the costumes of nations; there was music that said something; there were songs that stirred; there was a continual succession of dramatic events as the scenes shifted from one end of the world to the other. In fact, many of the elements that make for inspiring drama were displayed. And when all had played their parts, the children had experienced a broad sense of internationalism in contrast to a narrowing sense of mere nationalism.

This production in which there was no mention of war, unfolded in part as follows:

At the call of the bugle, the children saluted the flag and repeated in unison, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men," after which the audience joined with them in singing "America the Beautiful."

A student representing "Peace" extended the hand of welcome and said, "In the spirit of peace I greet you," and stated that the signing of the armistice was for world peace and understanding, an armament against fear.

Another student representing "Love" announced each group. Turning back the pages of history to the first gathering of the representatives of 26 countries at The Hague, students, representing themselves to be reporters of the Monitor, appeared at the telegraph office to cable their paper authentic news of the first peace gathering in 1899. The Dutch atmosphere was created as children in real Dutch costumes clattered across the stage. Other members of the class reported the second Hague tribunal and an invitation was extended to all to meet at the new disarmament building in Geneva, Feb. 2, 1932.

Another group represented Roumanian peasants crushed under the sense of greed, debt, hunger, until King Carol brought peace and comfort to them.

The student body then sang "Highest Brotherhood."

Two students representing Secretary Stimson of the United States and Signor Grandi of Italy exchanged cordial greetings.

Girl students in the native costume of India next conferred as to a common meeting ground for the different castes upon which to bring freedom and independence to India.

The scene shifted to the Orient, where Mrs. Japan was entertaining Mrs. England and Mrs. America at tea. They were discussing political and warlike conditions in Manchuria, when a Japanese policeman interrupted with inquiries as to the political status of her guests. He expressed to the hostess his satisfaction as to the presence of Mrs. England, but distrust of Mrs. America. Mrs. Japan, however, reassured him by pointing out America's peaceful attitude toward all nations, Japan included; the hearty welcome accorded the American hero, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, by the Japanese, and President Hoover's condemnation of the code episode. Further argument ensued until finally the policeman, satisfied, took his leave.

Next there was a miniature women's club meeting, conducted with great aplomb by sixth grade girls in their mothers' clothes of latest mode. The subject of the day was, "What the United States and England Are Doing for World Peace." In the words of the Monitor, culled from different articles, much information was entertainingly given. After the gavel sounded dismissal, "President Hoover" appeared and with great dignity gave in part his radio talk on "Peace." This was followed by the official meeting of President Hoover and Premier Laval of France, who exchanged expressions of friendship between the two republics, Premier Laval speaking in favor of the Kellogg-Briand pact.

A world peace poem was then read and the curtain opened upon the final tableau—"Peace Accompanied by Love and Understanding." Before this trio great statesmen and politicians knelt while the hopeful people of all nations drew near, singing "Come to the Land of Peace."

SEE ALSO
Saturday's Educational Page for advertising of schools.

To Restore Spain's Eminence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Madrid

ASSERTING that Spain is the most fertile field in the world for the study of medieval history, Fernando de los Rios, Minister of Education, has urged the formation of an institute, as part of the Centro de Estudios Historicas, for study in this field. "Since the time of Father Flores, at the end of the eighteenth century, no Spanish books on medieval history have been published, and no intensive study made of the subject," the Minister claims.

Señor de los Rios has been advocating a study of Spain during the Middle Ages since 1920, when he was a professor in a Spanish university. His dream can be realized now that he is a Cabinet Minister with control over the entire field of education.

The new Republican Minister has several other plans which he hopes will increase educational facilities in Spain and restore the country to the place of eminence it occupied during the fifteenth century as the European center of culture and education.

One bill he is proposing is designed to improve library facilities. It provides for the regular circulation of rare books and manuscripts among the various libraries in Spain and changes the hours during which libraries will be open, giving scholars better access to the works. Minister de los Rios was impressed with the library system in Germany, while studying at the University of Hamburg years ago, and made up his mind then that he would take back some of the features of the system to his own country if the opportunity ever presented itself. In commenting on his new bill, he told of an occasion when he wanted a book which was not available in Hamburg. It was finally located in a Munich library and courteously mailed to him from there.

Probably his most enterprising plan for spreading culture throughout Spain is in the founding of the National Lyric Theater. This is simply a modernized version of the Chautauquas which were once so plentiful and so popular at summer resorts in the United States. A group of scholars, fitted out with books, moving picture projectors, films and phonographs, all of an educational nature, will travel from town to town in the rural sections giving shows, lectures and concerts. At each small town a library of 150 books will be left as the nucleus for a circulating library.

Señor de los Rios hopes that this plan will raise the literacy rate in Spain and will bring light into the hundreds of small pueblos where education and culture are now entirely absent. He contends that the recent tragedy in the small town of Castilblanco, where the casualties included four civil guards who were attacked by a group of striking workmen, might have been avoided if the people, instead of living in utter ignorance, had had opportunities for even a small degree of culture and learning. It is planned to have the first of these tours pass through Extramedura, the rural wester province bordering on the Portuguese frontier.

Some months ago a somewhat similar tour was made by a group of educators, but with much less equipment than is called for in the present plans. The travelers were met with indifference at every one of the backwoods towns, but before they packed up to leave they had the townspeople bowing at their feet. The success of this trip led to the formation of the new and more elaborate plan.

A Parent-Teacher Project

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ART galleries all over the United States report such increased attendance and patronage that it is apparent that people are becoming "art conscious." The elementary schools of the cities, as well as those in small localities, recognize the growing importance of the guidance in this field by furnishing teachers who are especially trained.

Much credit should be given to the women's clubs which sponsor art exhibits and lectures and much credit is due the schools which stress the artistic development in everyday studies.

However, some parent-teacher associations have not realized the importance sufficiently of helping parents to understand the efforts of the schools in this particular subject. For this reason it is not as easy as might be for the teachers to promote a clear appreciation of natural beauty. It is the mission of every P. T. A. to bridge any gap arising between child and school.

Buying a picture for the school, periodically, is a generous effort, but, it alone will not advance the consciousness of appreciation of art.

Whenever a meeting of parents is anticipated in the school building, an art committee could arrange an interesting exhibition of paintings, etchings or artistic articles in a prominent place. A plentiful supply of exhibits is always available, no matter how small the community, for artists are always waiting for such opportunities to exhibit. Communities with near-by galleries will readily furnish the organization with pictures of merit, providing transportation and insurance are assured. Hand work, unusual collections, hobbies and children's work will lend variety to the year's program.

Publicity is essential to the success of any movement, and especially so, when one is trying to stimulate interest where heretofore there has been very little. It should not be difficult to have an intelligent parent guide the interest to the understandable features of the exhibit. Such efforts will result in an unfailing bond between parent and child, when the art questions arise. A broad-minded view of sketches from life, and a use of "the seeing eye," as artists explain their knowledge of values and perspectives, will yield unforgettable lessons.

Amateur sketch classes, tours to the galleries, coöperation with the teacher of art in the school and an investigation of your own members' hobbies will uncover enough animation to put verve into the new enterprise, carrying it to an artistic apex surmounting all other projects.

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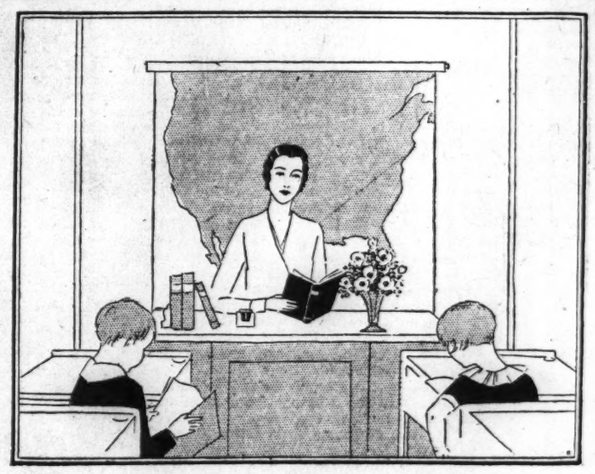

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

NEW BOBSLEIGH RECORD MADE

Stevens Now Holds Olympic Mark; but Capadrutt Is Leading

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Feb. 9 (AP)—J. Hubert Stevens of Lake Placid, driver of the first American team in the two-man bobsleigh races of the III Olympic Winter Games, set a new record for the Mt. van Hoevenberg bobsleigh run today when he covered the course in 2m. 4.27s. Stevens bettered the mark made earlier in the day by Reto Capadrutt, driver of the Swiss second team, who broke Stevens's previous record of 2m. 9s. made last year.

Capadrutt, however, had the best total time for the two runs of 4m. 12.9s., making his second in 2m. 7.21s., while Stevens' time for the two runs was 4m. 17.37s., his first run being made in 2m. 13.1s. Capadrutt's first run, which held the record momentarily, was made in 2m. 5.88s.

The largest crowd the Third Winter Olympics thus far have attracted lined the course and roared its approval as Stevens swept around the hairpin and zig-zag turns of the mile and one half course at record speed.

The timing was done by an electrical device, breaking threads at the start and finish lines, serving to make contacts and register the time of each sled at the moment it completed its descent.

The second American team, of which John R. Heaton was driver, was in third place when the total time for the two runs was tabulated. The first German team was fourth, the Roumanian fifth. The Austrian team made the slowest total time of all, 4m. 45.65s. for the two runs.

The Swiss team captain was favored by many from the beginning, because of his European performances and his skill in handling a rope-driven sleigh, particularly adapted to the snowy course which the teams of eight nations faced today.

The Swiss number one team of Rene Fonjallaz and his brother Gustave, driving the same type of sled as Capadrutt, scratched their entry because they thought the course too dangerous for the rope-steered bobs.

Hanns Kilian took his German sled down the run in 2m. 15.27s. in the first heat. The second German team, of which Werner Huth is driver, made 2m. 11.53s. in the first heat.

TWO-MAN BOBSLEIGH HEATS

German Team No. 1—Hanns Kilian, driver. First heat, 2:15:27; second heat, 2:11:08. Total time for two heats—4:26:35.

French Team—Louis Balsan, driver. First heat, 2:20:10; second heat, 2:19:37. Total time—4:39:47.

United States—J. Hubert Stevens, driver. First heat, 2:13:10; second heat, 2:04:27. Total time—4:17:37.

United States Second Team—John R. Heaton, driver. First heat, 2:15:02, second heat, 2:07:51. Total Time—4:22:53.

Italian Team—Count Teofilo Rossi di Montelera, driver. First heat, 2:15:45; second heat, 2:08:10. Total Time—4:23:55.

Italian Second Team—Agostino Lanfranchi, driver. First Heat, 2:20:08; second heat, 2:13:47. Total time—4:33:55.

Roumanian Team—Lieut. Al. Bapana, driver. First heat, 2:15:51; second heat, 2:07:82. Total time—4:23:33.

Belgian Team—Max Houben, driver. First heat, 2:17:68; second heat, 2:14:90. Total time—4:32:58.

Austrian Team—Hugo Weinstengal, driver. First heat, 2:23:83; second heat, 2:21:82. Total time—4:45:65.

Belgian Second Team—Christian Hansez, driver. First heat, 2:17:01; second heat, 2:16:74. Total time—4:33:75.

German Second Team—Werner Huth, driver. First heat, 2:11:53; second heat, 2:11:58. Total time—4:23:11.

Swiss Second Team—Reto Capadrutt, driver. First heat, 2:05:88; second heat, 2:07:21. Total time—4:15:09.

Driving through his favorite element, a heavy snow, Irving Jaffee, New York youngster, won the 10,000-meter speed skating championship yesterday, giving the United States a clean sweep of all four events on the Olympic speed skating program. He added the title to his 5000-meter crown with a burst of speed through the home stretch that brought him to the finish about three yards ahead of Ivar Ballangrud, Norwegian champion. Frank Stack of Canada was third and Eddie Wedge of Detroit, fourth. The time was 19m. 13.6s.

Jaffee's feat duplicated that of Jack Shea, who triumphed in both the 500 and 1500-meter championship finals to give the United States the greatest team conquest in its own, as well as the entire history of the Olympics. No other nation ever before has won all four of the speed skating championships.

10,000-Meter Speed Skating Final—Won by Irving Jaffee, United States; Ivar Ballangrud, Norway, second; Frank Stack, Canada, third; Edwin Wedge, United States, fourth; Valentine Bialis, United States, fifth; Bernt Evensen, Norway, sixth; Alex Hurd, Canada, seventh; Edward Schroeder, United States, eighth. Time—19m. 13.6s.

Canada's Olympic hockey team blanked Germany in the evening, 5 to 0, to retain its two-point lead over the United States in the point standing of the international series.

Germany offered stubborn resistance, but the Teutons were outclassed. Their desperate thrusts were sadly lacking in coöperation and general hockey craft.

The Canadians scored twice in the opening period, once in the middle heat and then rammed home two more counters in the third period. Canada's goals were shared by five players. Lindquist, who got one of them, was credited with assists on two others. The summary:

CANADA — GERMANY
Rivers, lw ... rw, Jaenecke
Monson, c ... c, Ball
Lindquist, rw ... lw, Schroettle
Sutherland, ld ... rd, Heinrich
Henkel, rd ... ld, Roemer
Cockburn, g ... g, Leinweber

Score—Canada 5, Germany 0. Goals—Lindquist, Monson, Garbutt, Rivers and Duncanson for Canada. Assists—Lindquist 2, Monson for Canada. Spares—Garbutt, Crowley and Duncanson for Canada; Strobl, Herker and Korff for Germany. Referees—Lou Marsh, Canada, and Donald Sands, United States. Time—Three 15m. periods.

The United States hockey team defeated Poland for a second time in the Olympic series, 5 to 0, to retain second place in the four-team standing behind the unbeaten Canadians. It was the fourth successive defeat for the Polish team, deemed by spectators "too polite" for the American style of play, as the players seldom attempt stiff body-checking or similar defensive tactics.

Nevertheless, the Poles showed surprising improvement in defense near the net. Stogowski, their goalie, weakened in the last period, however, under a steady bombardment as the Americans stepped up their pace and played all around the Polish men in the field. Three of the American goals were scored in the final frame. The giant Stogowski, last peg of the waning Polish defense, made almost twice as many saves as the American goalie, Farrel. The summary:

UNITED STATES — POLAND
Palmer, lw ... rw, Marchewczky
Chase, c ... c, Sabinski
Bent, rw ... lw, Krygier
Livingston, ld ... rd, Materski
Garrison, rd ... ld, Sokolowski
Farrel, g ... g, Stogowski

Score—United States 5, Poland 0. Goals—Palmer 2, Smith, Chase and Anderson for United States. Assists—Garrison and Chase for United States. Spares—Fitzgerald, Anderson and Smith for United States; Al Kowalski, Adam Kowalski and Ludwickzak for Poland. Referees—Lou Marsh, Canada, and Donald Sands, United States. Time—Three 15m. periods.

The only other outdoor event of the day gave Miss Jean Wilson of Canada a victory in the final of the first women's speed skating exhibitions between skaters of the United States and Canada. Miss Wilson won the 500-meter final in 58 seconds flat, with two girls of the United States team, Miss Elizabeth Dubois of Evanston, Ill., and Miss Kit Klein of Buffalo, second and third, respectively. The summary:

500-Meters Final (Women's Exhibition)—Won by Miss Jean Wilson, Canada; Miss Elizabeth Dubois, United States, second; Miss Kit Klein, United States, third; Miss Lela Brooks-Potter, Canada, fourth; Miss Elsie Muller McLave, United States, fifth. Time—58s.

All through the day, indoors in the Olympic Arena away from the reach of varying weather, the men's figure skaters of eight nations cut their school figures on the ice under the eyes of seven judges in the start of that competition. Although the duels seemed to rest between Gillis Grafstrom, of Sweden, Olympic champion for the past eight years, and Karl Schafer, of Austria, world title holder, it will be many hours before the complicated tabulations will return a champion.

Courtesy Cards For Olympic Visitors

By the Associated Press

Los Angeles, Feb. 9

IDENTIFICATION cards for foreign participants in the Olympic Games here next August, extending the same courtesies as distinguished visitors of the United States, will be issued instead of passports of the usual form, the local organizing committee of the games announced today.

The cards, to be issued to officials, athletes, attendants, press representatives, their families and servants, will permit the waiving of the usual head tax and will facilitate entry and departure from this country.

Arrangements also have been made through the United States Treasury Department allowing horses and athletic equipment to be brought into the nation and taken out again free from duty.

OKLAHOMA LOSES TO CYCLONE FIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa, Feb. 9—Iowa State College defeated University of Oklahoma here last night in a "Big Six" Conference basketball game, 29 to 22. As a result, four teams are now tied for second in the Conference race, with Missouri in first place and Nebraska in sixth.

The game was featured by the close guarding of each team. At the half, the score was 13 to 13. R. C. Hawks '32 gave a wonderful exhibition of guarding, holding the star Sooner, forward; A. B. Beck '33, to one basket. Albert Heitman '32 was the leading scorer with six floor goals and one from foul.

The Cyclones were never headed after the start of the second half. E. B. Anderson 33 was high point man for Oklahoma. The summary:

IOWA STATE — OKLAHOMA
Roadcap, lf ... rg, Grady, Bross
Thomson, Ludwig, rf ... lg, Main
Heitman, c ... c, LeCrone, Graalman
Hawks, lg ... rf, Anderson, Potts
Holmes, rg ... lf, Beck

Score—Iowa State 29, Oklahoma 22. Goals from floor—Heitman 6, Roadcap 4, Thomson 2, Holmes for Iowa State; Anderson 3, Grady 2, Potts, Graalman, Beck, Main for Oklahoma. Goals from foul—Hawks 2, Heitman for Iowa State; Anderson 3, Grady for Oklahoma. Official—E. C. Quigley, St. Mary's.

ALEKHINE AND KHAN WIN

LONDON, Feb. 9 (AP)—The seventh round of the international chess tournament was contested yesterday at the rooms of the Empire Social Chess Club. The winners were Dr. Alexander Alekhine of France and Mir Sultan Khan of India. Two games were drawn and two adjourned. G. Maroczy of Hungary won an unfinished game from Isaac Kashdan, United States. The summary: Seventh Round—Alekhine, France, defeated Tartakower, Poland. Flohr, Czechoslovakia, drew with Kashdan, United States. Thomas, England, adjourned with Buerger, England. Sultan Khan, India, defeated Milner-Barry, England. Miss Vera Menchik, Czechoslovakia, adjourned with Winter, England. Maroczy, Hungary, drew with Koltanowski, Belgium. Fifth Round (adjourned)—Maroczy 1, Kashdan 0. The leading scores: Alekhine 5½—½, Flohr 5—1, Sultan Kahn 5—2, Kashdan 4½—2½, Maroczy and Tartakower each 4—3.

ARTISTS AND WRITERS GOLF

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 9 (AP)—Jefferson Machamer, artist and theater reviewer, led the qualifiers yesterday in the annual artists and writers golf tournament with a card of 80. Rex Beach, author, was second with 84 and Grantland Rice, sports columnist, three times winner of the event, was third with 85. The championship flight pairings for the first round: Machamer vs. David Roberts; R. J. Walsh vs. E. W. Cochrane, Ray McCarthy vs. Maurice Collette, Fontaine Fox vs. Rice, Charles McAdam vs. Arthur Somers Roche, L. B. Myers vs. J. Bourdman, Merle Thorpe vs. P. N. Price and Maurice Fatio vs. Beach.

A'S RELEASE WAITE HOYT

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9 (AP)—Waite C. Hoyt, veteran pitcher and shining star of many an American League and World Series battle, yesterday was unconditionally released by the Philadelphia Athletics. Connie Mack, manager of the A's, who is golfing in Florida, wired Hoyt and notified his office staff at Shibe Park to fill out the necessary papers. All the other clubs in the league were asked whether they wanted his services, but none made a demand for him.

BOB KLINE ACCEPTS TERMS

Bob Kline, youthful right-handed pitcher, has accepted the terms offered him by the Boston Red Sox and signed his contract, according to "Hi" Mason, secretary of the club. Kline won five games and lost five in 1931, his first year in the majors.

COLLEGE GYMNASTIC RESULT

Dartmouth 36, McGill 18.

NORTHWESTERN BESTS INDIANA

Holds Lead in 'Big Ten' Conference Basketball Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Feb. 9—Taking the lead for the first time in the game during the last four minutes, Northwestern University's basketball team kept its lead in the "Big Ten" Conference by defeating University of Indiana here last night, 29 to 25. Indiana led 14 to 8 at the end of the first 10 minutes of play and the half ended with the score standing 14 to 12 in favor of the Hoosiers.

Northwestern penetrated the Indiana defense with difficulty and relied on long passes to Joseph Rieff '33, who is leading the "Big Ten" scoring race, for its offensive power, while the Hoosiers used their speed and dribbling ability to carry them under the basket for close-in shots. The summary:

NORTHWESTERN — INDIANA
Rieff, lf ... rg, Zeller
Johnson, rf ... lg, Suddith
McCarnes, Brewer, c ... c, Hoffar
Smith, Lockhart, lg.rf, Hodson, Dauer, Wier
Farber, rg ... lf, Campbell

Score—Northwestern 29, Indiana 25. Goals from floor—Rieff 4, Farber 3, Brewer 2, Johnson, Smith, Lockhart for Northwestern; Hoffar 4, Zeller 2, Dauer 2, Suddith, Wier for Indiana. Goals from foul—Rieff 3, Johnson 2 for Northwestern; Hoffar 2, Suddith 2, Campbell for Indiana. Referee—Kearns, DePaul. Umpire—Malony, Notre Dame.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 9—The University of Minnesota won a 24-to-22 victory over the University of Iowa last night to maintain its hold on second position in the Western Conference basketball race. The game was rough-and-tumble from the start, with Minnesota missing numerous opportunities to score. The score at half time was 11 to 11. In the final period the Gophers rushed to the fore and succeeded in regaining a goal or two margin several times, the last just before the final gun.

Bradbury N. Robinson '34 set the scoring pace for the Gophers and the game with three goals from the floor and three from foul for nine points. C. C. Sommer '32, with five points and Glenn H. Bethel '33, with four, were his chief aides.

MINNESOTA — IOWA
Sommer, lf ... rg, Riegert
Robinson, rf ... lg, Filkins
Bethel, Sochacki, c ... c, Rogers
Cielusak, lg ... rf, Moffatt, Kotlow
Licht, Mace, Engelbretson, rg
... lf, Krumbholz, Kotlow

Score—University of Minnesota 24, University of Iowa 22. Goals from floor—Robinson 3, Sommer 2, Bethel, Licht, Cielusak for Minnesota; Krumbholz 3, Rogers, Filkins, Riegert for Iowa. Goals from foul—Robinson 3, Bethel 2, Sommer, Cielusak, Engelbretson for Minnesota; Moffitt 2, Krumbholz 2, Rogers 2, Filkins 2, Kotlow 2 for Iowa.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 9—Ohio State University's Basketball team lost an overtime decision here last night to the Purdue University, 38 to 33. The score at the regulation playing period was tied at 33-all.

During the first half of the game, Purdue easily outplayed the Buckeyes with their team working to perfection. During the second period, however, after Purdue had made one goal, Ohio State held their rivals scoreless for 13 minutes to tie the score at 27-all.

Capt. J. R. Hoffer '32 scored the tying point when a technical foul was called on Purdue's co-captains, J. R. Wooden '32 and H. H. Kellar '32, after the Purdue coach, W. L. Lambert, had run out on the floor during play to protest Umpire Fred Young's decision. The summary:

PURDUE — OHIO STATE
Eddy, lf ... rg, Mattison, Fisher, Ferrall
Kellar, rf ... lg, Hoffer
Stewart, Fehring, c ... c, Conrad
Parmenter, lg ... rf, Colburn, Lively
Wooden, rg ... lf, Brown, Fugitt

Score—Purdue University 38, Ohio State University 33. Goals from floor—Parmenter 5, Kellar 2, Eddy 2, Fehring 2, Wooden 2, Stewart for Purdue; Colburn 4, Hoffer 3, Brown 2, Conrad 2, Fisher for Ohio State. Goals from foul—Eddy 5, Wooden 3, Parmenter, Stewart for Purdue; Mattison 3, Hoffer 3, Colburn, Brown, Conrad for Ohio State. Referee—Calvin Bolster, Pittsburgh. Umpire—Fred Young, Illinois Wesleyan.

TRYON POSTS LOW SCORE

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Feb. 9 (AP)—Young Howard Tryon of Detroit yesterday posted a 37—40—77 in qualifying play for the Miami-Biltmore St. Valentine's invitation golf tournament at the Miami-Biltmore Country Club. Par for the course is 35—36—71. Just one stroke behind Tryon was H. F. Bowbeer of Chicago, amateur veteran, with 39—39—78. August (Gus) Novotny, La Grange, Ill., former University of Illinois star and contender in several of the winter amateur events, showed a pair of 40's on his card. A. P. Lawton, Providence, R. I., had 41—46—87, while Paul E. Leviton of New York scored 45—46—91. Qualifying play will continue through Wednesday.

GOODWIN TIES COURSE RECORD

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 9 (AP)—Tommy Goodwin, 18-year-old Monroe (N. Y.) star, scored an eagle and five birdies to tie the course record and win the qualifying medal in the annual south Florida amateur tournament here yesterday on the Palm Beach Golf Club links. He carded 32—33—65 to tie the record established by Albert R. Hakes, Dunkirk, N. Y., who was medalist in the annual Lake Worth tournament recently. Goodwin's nearest competitor was seven strokes away, George D. Lynn of New York, who had 72. Hakes qualified with a card of 74.

DETROIT SELLS GRABOWSKI

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 9 (AP)—Sale of Johnny Grabowski, veteran catcher, to the Montreal club of the International League, was announced yesterday by Frank J. Navin, president of the Detroit baseball club. Grabowski, who was with the New York Yankees for two years and with the Chicago White Sox for three, was purchased by the Tigers from St. Paul of the American Association at the end of the 1930 season.

SLADE SIGNS CONTRACT

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—Receipt of the signed contract of Gordon Slade, shortstop, was announced today by the Brooklyn baseball club of the National League. The signing of Slade completes the Brooklyn "kid" keystone combination, as Neal (Mickey) Finn, the second baseman, signed several days ago.

VICTORIA SCORES 231 RUNS

MELBOURNE, Australia, Feb. 9 (AP)—Victoria scored 231 runs in its first innings against South Africa's touring test match cricket team yesterday. South Africa had put on only 48 for the loss of two wickets when stumps were pulled for the day. The match was delayed from Sunday by rain.

LOPEZ'S SIGNATURE AFFIXED

TAMPA, Fla., Feb. 9 (AP)—Al Lopez, first string catcher of the Brooklyn Robins, announced here yesterday that he had signed a contract for his third year with the team.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULT

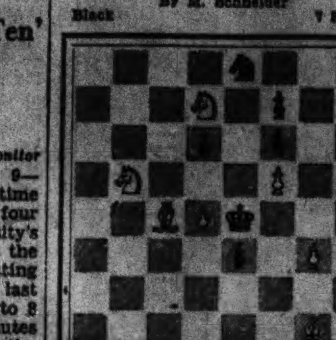
Harvard 54, McGill-Toronto 17.

CHESS

by Frederick D. Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1381
By M. Schneider

Black — 7 Pieces



White — 5 Pieces
White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1382
By P. G. L. F.

Black — 6 Pieces

White — 7 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
Quoted from "Problems by My Friends"

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1379. Kt-Q3
No. 1380. 1. B-B5 PxB
2. P-Kt6
1. ——— K-R2
2. BxPch KxB
3. P-B8(Kt) mate

End-Game No. 81. 1 Kt-Q6ch, QxKt; 2 Q-R8ch, KxQ; 3 B-B8 mate. The variations are less puzzling.

END-GAMES

Queen and pawn endings are generally drawn unless one of the kings can be protected from check while a passed pawn is being forced through. Here is an ending from actual play (Bekker-Moritz, Breslau, 1925). White has a rather subtle way of winning, missed as the game continued. Can you find it?

End-Game No. 82

Black — 3 Pieces

White — 4 Pieces
White to play and win

NOTES

The Spielmann-Bogoljubow match, played recently at Semmering, resulted in a victory for Spielmann, 5½ to 4½. Bogoljubow began with 2½ out of the first three games, but Spielmann soon evened the score, to win out later. No games have reached this country as yet.

W. E. Napier, 30 years ago a leading master in this country and his native England, recently gave a simultaneous exhibition at the Brooklyn Chess Club, which he first joined years ago as a boy in his teens.

Here is Kashdan's victory from the present British champion. Yates, after gradually losing position in the mid-game, attacks vigorously. But the young American defends himself ingeniously, winning his opponent's Q for two rooks and forcing through a passed P. Kashdan's style seems to be broadening. Here he combines his critical positional judgment with a combination or two which must have taken the able Briton by surprise.

PETROFF DEFENSE

	Yates White	Kashdan Black		Yates White	Kashdan Black
1	P-K4	P-K4	25	Kt-Kt5	P-B3!
2	Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	26	RxB(f)	PxKt
3	KtxP	P-Q3	27	R(K6)-K3	R-B5
4	Kt-KB3	KtxP	28	P-R3	QR-KB
5	P-Q4	P-Q4	29	PxP	Q-Q4
6	B-Q3	Kt-QB3(a)	30	R-K7	RxBP
7	Castles	B-K2	31	QxR	RxQ
8	P-B4	Kt-Kt5	32	KxR	QxQPch
9	PxP	KtxB	33	K-Kt3	QxQKtP
10	QxKt	QxP	34	R(K)-K3	Q-Q5
11	R-K	B-KB4	35	R-K8ch	K-R2
12	Kt-B3	KtxKt	36	R(K3)-K5	Q-B5ch
13	QxKt	P-QB3	37	K-R3	P-Kt4
14	B-Q2(b)	P-KR3	38	R-KB5	Q-QB8
15	R-K5	Q-Q2	39	R(K8)-K5	P-Kt5
16	QR-K	B-K3	40	R-B5	Q-K6ch
17	R(K5)-K4	B-B3	41	K-R2	P-Kt6
18	Q-R3	B-K2	42	R(QB5)-K5	Q-Q7
19	Q-K3	CastlesKR	43	R-K6	Q-B8
20	Kt-K5(c)	Q-Q4	44	R-K7	P-Kt7
21	Q-KKt3	B-Kt4!			Resigns
22	BxB(d)	PxB			
23	Kt-B3(e)	P-Kt5			
24	R-K5	QxRP			

(a) Not common at this point. Usually Black plays B-K2, the conservative line, or B-Q3, more aggressive. The idea seems to be to avoid withdrawing the Kt at K5, after White plays P-B4.

(b) 14 B-Kt5, P-B3; 15 B-B4, K-B2, and Black is soon out of danger.

(c) 20 P-QR3 is the obvious move. White now gradually gets into an unfavorable position as a result of the next few moves.

(d) Not 22 P-B4, B-B3; 23 P-QR3, B-B4! The R at K4 is decidedly uncomfortable.

(e) If 23 QxP, P-B3; 24 Q-R4 or Kt3, B-B4. If 24 Q-R5, PxKt; 25 RxP, QxQP! If 24 Q-Kt6, PxKt; 25 RxP, B-B2! The combination gains time to capture the QRP.

(f) After 26 KtxB, PxR; 27 KtxR, RxKt, Black's Q side pawns should win.

Here is an exciting game from Sweden. During December Stahlberg, present champion, and Stoltz, challenger, played a match of six games. The final score was 3 to 3, so that the present champion retains his title. One of his victories follows:

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

	Stahlberg White	Stoltz Black		Stahlberg White	Stoltz Black
1	P-Q4	P-Q4	11	BxKt	PxB
2	P-QB4	P-K3	12	B-R3!	B-K2
3	Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	13	BxBch	QxB
4	Kt-B3	P-B4	14	Kt-Q6ch!	K-Q
5	B-Kt5	BPxP	15	KtxBPch	K-K
6	KtxP	P-K4(a)	16	QxQch	KxQ
7	KKt-Kt5	P-Q5(b)	17	KtxR	RxKt
8	Q-R4(c)	B-Q2(d)	18	KtxB	KxKt
9	Kt-Q6	Kt-R3	19	Castles	R-QB
10	P-KKt3!	R-B?(e)	20	QR-B	Resigns

(a) This game seems to indicate that these center P advances are questionable.

(b) Not 7 . . . P-QR3; 8 KtxP, PxKt; 9 KtxKtch, PxKt; 10 QxQch, KxQ; 11 BxP, etc.

(c) Apparently a new idea with Stahlberg. Griffith and White gives only BxKt at this point.

(d) If 8 . . . PxKt; 9 Kt-B7ch, K-K2; 10 Kt-Q5ch, K-K3; 11 P-KKt3, with a very strong attack.

(e) A fatal blunder. 10 . . . B-K2 allows Black some favorable exchanges and prevents the combination which follows.

Reuben Fine, captain of the champion C. C. N. Y. team, is the most promising of the New York younger players. In the Marshall Chess Club championship tournament he is well on the way toward first place, although Tholfsen, previous champion, is only a half point behind. Here is Fine's victory over his team mate, from the Marshall C. C. tournament. Fine handles his pawns with consummate skill, forcing favorable breaks at just the right time. May we call attention to his sixteenth and twenty-third moves?

QUEEN'S GAMBIT

	Fine White	Levenstein Black		Fine White	Levenstein Black
1	P-Q4	Kt-KB3	16	P-Q5	KPxP
2	P-QB4	P-B3	17	PxP	KtxKt
3	Kt-QB3	P-Q4	18	BxKt	KR-K
4	Kt-B3	PxP	19	Q-B3	P-B3
5	P-QR4	B-B4	20	B-KKt3	B-QB4
6	P-K3	Kt-R3	21	QR-B	P-QB3
7	BxP	Kt-QKt5	22	P-R4	P-R3
8	Castles	P-K3	23	P-Kt5	RPxP
9	Q-K2	B-K2	24	Q-Kt4ch	P-B4
10	P-K4	B-Kt5	25	QxKtP	B-R3
11	R-Q	Q-R4	26	Q-R5	R-R
12	P-R3	B-R4	27	PxP	PxP
13	P-Kt4	B-Kt3	28	Q-B7	KR-K
14	Kt-K5	CastlesQR	29	RxRch	QxR
15	B-B4	Kt-Q2	30	R-Q	Resigns

TITLE IS WON BY KIECKHEFER

Defeats Otto Reiselt for World's Three-Cushion Championship Honors

THREE-CUSHION BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP

	W	L	HR	BG
A. H. Kieckhefer	8	3	9	40
Otto Reiselt	7	4	12	37
A. J. Thurnblad	7	4	13	34
G. L. Copulos	7	5	10	41
F. S. Scoville	7	6	8	46
J. M. Layton	6	6	8	36
Jacob Shaefer	5	5	10	31
L. J. Kenney	5	6	7	43
A. K. Hall	5	6	7	49
J. N. Boseman	5	6	11	32
Bernard Westhus	4	7	7	46
T. S. Denton	2	9	7	50

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 9—After five years, A. H. "Augie" Kieckhefer of this city is again world's champion at professional three-cushion billiards. He regained the title here last night in the final match, defeating Otto Reiselt of Philadelphia, former champion, who led the standing for the greater part of the tourney, which lasted more than three weeks. Kieckhefer outscored Reiselt, 50 to 27, in 40 innings.

Reiselt must now meet A. J. Thurnblad of Chicago, last year's winner, in a playoff for second place, as each displays 7 games won and 4 lost. Kieckhefer won his eighth game in 11 starts in the tourney, and his tenth title, because his stroke was steadier. Both players performed below championship standard, at the start; but after 16 innings, the Chicagoan found himself while the Philadelphian, except for one brief rally, continued to struggle vainly with the ivories and the angles.

The superb stroke that carried him along on the crest through the balance of the tourney was lacking in Reiselt's play last night. He showed disturbance on a number of shots and especially on two occasions when the balls were spotted. He won the bank and missed the opening shot, which is a standard affair that players of his rank are supposed to make eight times out of ten. Toward the very end of the game, when the balls were frozen and spotted, he missed this shot again.

After leading 10 to 9 in 16 frames, Kieckhefer began collecting caroms with a dash and sparkle that reminded the old timers of the brilliant years nearly two decades ago when he won the title, in tourney and challenge matches, seven times in a row. In 14 innings he scored 32 points, with three runs of 5 and only one blank. This gave him the lead, 44 to 23, in 31 games. The score by innings:

A. H. Kieckhefer—0 0 4 0 2 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 1 1 5s 2 1 5 1s 2 0 3 1 5 2 3 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 3 2—50. Innings—40. High Run—5. Safeties—2.

Otto Reiselt—0 0 0 4 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 3 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 3 3 2 s 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 s 1 0 2—27. Innings—40. High Run—4. Safety—1. Referee—C. H. McElligott.

Kieckhefer had a tourney grand average of 1.003 points an inning, and 522 total points. Thurnblad made a better showing on total points than Reiselt, with 476 against 465; but the latter had the better average, .925 against .863.

In the first game of the three-test series, which is to decide the triangle tie for fourth place, G. L. Copulos of Eugene, Ore., got a fast start on F. S. Scoville of Buffalo, N. Y., and held all the way. Both players shot with extreme deliberation and each proved himself a master of defense. Copulos, 10 points ahead, 40 to 30, went out with a high run of 10 in the forty-ninth. The score by innings:

G. L. Copulos—1 1 0 1 1f 0 3 4 0 0 0 1 0 2 1 0 1 4 0 0 0 4 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 2 1 1 3 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 10—50. Innings—49. High Run—10. Foul 1—(one off).

F. S. Scoville—0 0 0 1 0 0 0 4 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 2 2 1 0 1 0 1 6 0—30. Innings—48. High Run—6. Referee—A. G. Cutler.

IDAHO DEFEATED IN CLOSE CONTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Idaho, Feb. 9—After leading Oregon State College for 35 minutes, the University of Idaho five dropped an exciting game, 24 to 23, by the umpire's decision. H. J. Grenier '34, tall Idaho center, snapped in a short basket as the gun was fired. The scorers and crowd believed the score valid and the game won for Idaho. Umpire James Mitchell ruled, however, that the ball was held before Grenier shot.

Led by the brilliant shooting of R. A. Barrett '34, Idaho took an early lead, which was gradually increased. The half ended 18 to 9 for Idaho. E. C. Lewis '33, Oregon State's regular center, then went in and strengthened the visitors' offense. Idaho missed a chance to tie the score near the end when Grenier missed a free throw. The summary:

OREGON STATE — IDAHO
Lenchitsky, lf ... rg, Hall, Wicks
Davis, Hartwell, Fagans, rf ... lg, Lacy
Fagans, Lewis, c ... c, Grenier
Merrill, lg ... rf, Barrett
Thomas, rg ... lf, Herman

Score—Oregon State College 24, University of Idaho 23. Goals from floor—Thomas 4, Lewis 3, Merrill 2, Hartwell, Lenchitsky for Oregon State; Barrett 4, Grenier 2, Herman, Wicks for Idaho. Goals from foul—Fagans 2 for Oregon State; Barrett 2, Hall 2, Herman, Grenier, Wicks for Idaho. Referee—Robert Morris. Umpire—James Mitchell.

HOCKEY PLAYER REINSTATED

MONTREAL, Que., Feb. 9 (AP)—Rene Boileau of the St. Louis Flyers of the American Hockey League has been reinstated in the National Hockey League, it was announced at N. H. L. headquarters here. Boileau formerly played with the Mount Royal League here, the New York Americans and New Haven Eagles.

BROWN'S SALARY RAISED

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 8 (AP)—Lloyd "Lefty" Brown, pitcher for the Washington Senators, announced today he has signed a contract calling for a $1500 raise in salary for 1932.

Feb. 6 Bad Day For Soccer Leaders

LEADING BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL STANDINGS

ENGLISH LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION

	W	D	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Everton*	17	1	9	89	50	35
Sheffield United	16	2	10	62	44	34
W. Brom. Albion	14	5	9	49	28	33
Huddersfield T.	13	7	7	55	38	33
The Arsenal	13	6	7	60	35	32
Aston Villa	13	5	9	78	51	31
Newcastle Un.	14	3	8	54	47	31
Sheffield Wed.	13	5	9	64	56	31
Birmingham	13	4	10	51	41	30
Liverpool	12	5	10	55	61	29
Manchester City	9	9	10	60	54	27
SECOND DIVISION						
Leeds United	17	5	5	59	31	39
Wolv'rh'mpt'n W.	16	6	5	78	33	38
Bury	16	4	7	59	40	36
Plymouth Argyle	13	8	6	64	42	34
Stoke City	14	6	6	36	27	34
Bradford	15	4	6	51	36	34
Millwall Athletic	12	5	10	48	45	29
Bradford City	10	8	9	59	51	28
Swansea Town	13	1	13	54	46	27
Notts County	9	9	9	54	47	27
Tottenham	10	6	11	64	55	26
THIRD DIVISION—Northern Section						
Lincoln City	18	2	5	71	26	38
Gateshead	16	3	7	64	32	35
Crewe Alex'n'dra	16	3	7	69	38	35
Southport	13	6	6	39	32	32
Tranmere Rovers	12	7	7	74	40	31
York City	13	5	9	43	42	31
Chester	11	8	6	47	49	30
Hull City	13	3	9	51	33	29
Barrow	14	1	10	50	35	29
Darlington	12	4	9	46	45	28
Wrexham	11	6	9	42	43	28
THIRD DIVISION—Southern Section						
Brentford	15	7	4	48	27	37
Fulham	16	5	5	74	42	37
Exeter City	15	5	7	55	40	35
Reading	14	6	8	62	52	34
Watford	13	6	8	59	51	32
Crystal Palace	12	8	7	52	46	32
Norwich City	12	7	7	44	32	31
Brighton & H. A.	12	6	8	45	35	30
Southend United	11	7	9	47	40	29
Coventry City	11	6	10	69	57	28
Queen's Park R.	9	10	8	53	46	28
SCOTTISH LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION						
Motherwell	22	5	2	93	26	49
Glasgow Rangers	21	4	3	82	28	46
Third Lanark	17	3	10	71	62	37
Glasgow Celtic	14	7	7	72	34	35
St. Mirren	16	3	10	58	40	35
Kilmarnock	14	6	9	56	43	34
Partick Thistle	15	3	10	49	42	33
Aberdeen	13	7	11	44	44	33
Heart of Midloth.	13	3	14	48	51	29
Cowdenbeath	11	7	12	52	60	29
SCOTTISH LEAGUE—SECOND DIVISION						
East Stirling	20	2	6	83	39	42
St. Johnstone	17	5	5	71	42	39
Raith Rovers	18	3	7	73	46	39
Queen of South	16	3	9	82	59	35
Stenhousemuir	15	5	7	68	54	35
Forfar Athletic	15	4	9	67	61	34
Hibernian	14	5	9	57	36	33
East Fife	14	2	12	77	55	30
Dunfermline	13	4	10	56	50	30
St. Bernards	12	6	10	53	50	30
IRISH LEAGUE						
Dunfield	18	3	2	71	26	39
Derry City	14	6	4	58	29	34
Coleraine	12	6	7	65	53	30
Glentoran	12	6	6	73	48	30
Cliftonville	11	4	9	58	53	26
Ballymena	10	5	5	60	41	25

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 8—It was a bad day for the big battalions Saturday for no divisional leader in the four sections of the English Association Football League managed to obtain a victory. Brentford, the pacemaker in the southern section of the third division, collected one point through forcing a draw with Luton Town, but the others were all unexpectedly outplayed.

The greatest shock to the fans was the defeat of Lincoln City, as this team has been having nearly all its own way recently at the head of the northern section, third division. Saturday, however, Lincoln City was beaten by New Brighton, which is next to the bottom in the league, and had been victorious only twice before this season.

In the premier section of the league Everton was defeated by The Arsenal, present champion, 3 goals to 1, and thus suffered its first defeat on its own grounds since Sept. 12, 1931.

As runner-up Sheffield United was also beaten. Everton's position at the top of the tables is secure for at least another week. Wolverhampton Wanderers fell before Preston North End and lost their position at the front of the second division to the Leeds United men from whom the Wolves took it Jan. 30.

The situation remains unchanged in both sections of the Scottish League where Motherwell is at the head of the first division and East Stirling is leading the second. By appearances now in the premier section the final heading of the standing concerns only Motherwell and Glasgow Rangers for these two clubs, with games in hand, are many points in front of their nearest rivals.

The position in the second division, however, is quite different for after East Stirling, two clubs with an equal number of points, are racing side by side.

The big feature in Irish football Saturday was the semifinal round of the Irish National Cup in which the holder, Linfield, was held to a draw by Belfast Celtic, and has to replay, while Glentoran, which last won the trophy in the season of 1920-21, has safely entered the final by virtue of a 2-to-1 victory over Portadown.

YALE CLUB WINNER OVER BAYSIDE, 5 TO 2

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—The first of the playoffs for the metropolitan Class C squash tennis team championships between the group winners, resulted in a 5-to-2 victory for Yale Club over Bayside Tennis Club, on the Columbia University Club courts yesterday afternoon. The winners will encounter the New Jersey group champions, Elizabeth Town and Country Club, on another neutral court, probably Crescent Athletic Club, next Monday. The summary:

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS C TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP—FIRST PLAYOFF

YALE CLUB 5, BAYSIDE TENNIS CLUB 2

J. S. Becker, Yale Club, defeated W. M. Hoffman, Bayside, 11—15, 15—11, 17—15.

E. D. Gallaudet, Yale Club, defeated A. M. Elliott, Bayside, 11—15, 15—9, 15—2.

V. B. Taliaferro, Yale Club, defeated R. W. Blake, Bayside, 15—3, 15—11.

W. D. Cunningham, Yale Club, defeated P. L. Giusti, Bayside, 7—15, 15—10, 15—10.

F. A. Sieverman 3d, Bayside, defeated Malcolm Scott, Yale Club, 15—13, 17—15.

W. D. Hoag, Yale Club, defeated Jack Champlain, Bayside, 15—10, 12—15, 18—14.

E. L. Kemble, Bayside, defeated W. M. Silleck, Yale Club, 15—11, 18—14.

N. H. L. MAY FORFEIT STANLEY CUP PLAY

MONTREAL, Feb. 9 (AP)—The National Hockey League will forfeit the Stanley Cup rather than take part in a post-season series with the American League, Frank Calder, president of the N. H. L., predicted last night.

Reaffirming his views of the recent challenge from the American Hockey League accepted by the Stanley Cup trustees, Calder declared that if the trustees persisted in letting the challenge stand "we would forfeit the trophy and I think 80 per cent of the league governors will support me."

"Moreover we have already been offered another cup valued at $1000 by a prominent sportsman to replace the Stanley Cup if it goes out of competition or to the 'outlaw' league," Calder added.

After accepting the recent American League challenge, William Foran, one of the trustees, said it had been accepted upon the assumption that the A. H. L. was a league "in good standing." He said at that time the trustees would take no further action in the matter until a formal protest had been received from the National League.

Borrowed Yacht Wins Bacardi Cup

BACARDI CUP YACHT RACE STANDING

Yacht	Skipper	Points
Moonshine	D. Atwater	47
Almendares III	P. Schellens	40
Mambi	M. Riva	37
Curlew	H. Ludeke	37
Jibaro	C. Furntes	35
Aurrera V	C. de Cardenas	29
Coco	A. Collazo	28
Tonina	J. Washington	23
Winsome	H. Edwards	22
Okla II	P. J. Bauer	22
Mara	P. Bru	22
*Lia III	J. E. Gorrin	19
Ellen II	E. Gamba	16
Delfin	G. Patterson	13
Yuyu	J. D. Freyre	11
†Mayari	J. L. Isasi	5

*Retired Thursday. †Retired Monday.

HAVANA, Feb. 9 (AP)—Dave Atwater's yacht, Moonshine, of the Narragansett Bay fleet, captured the Bacardi Cup yesterday, finishing the three-race series with a point score of 47 out of a possible 48.

Atwater's boat finished second in the initial race of the series on Thursday, won the second race on Saturday and led home all rivals in the final brush yesterday. It was Moonshine's third victory in as many days, Atwater's boat having won the second race for the Cuba Trophy Sunday. Moonshine will have a chance to win that trophy, too, in the final race of the series today.

Moonshine, named "Alohita" until it was lent to Atwater for these races by its Cuban owner, covered the course yesterday in 1h. 48m. 4s.

Second in the point standing was Almendares III of the Havana fleet, which finished 23s. back of Moonshine yesterday. Tied for third with 37 points were the Mambi of Havana and H. Ludeke's Curlew of Barnegat Bay. Mambi finished third today and Curlew fifth.

In the Cuba Trophy races Moonshine has eight points to her credit. The leaders with 10 are Aurrera V of Havana, and Winsome of Peconic Bay. The summary:

Yacht	Fleet	Time h.	m.	s.
Moonshine	Narragansett Bay	1	48	4
Almendares III	Havana	1	48	27
Mambi	Havana	1	48	47
Curlew	Barnegat Bay	1	49	47
Jibaro	Havana	1	50	28
Aurrera V	Havana	1	52	48
Coco	Havana	1	51	45
Tonina	Havana	1	52	17
Winsome	Peconic Bay	1	49	59
Okla II	S. Jersey	1	51	34
Mara	Havana	1	52	40
*Lia III	Havana	1	49	37
Ellen II	Havana	1	54	31
Delfin	Havana	1	55	55
Yuyu	Havana	1	52	18
**Mayari	Havana			

*Retired Thursday. **Retired Monday.

Duluth Captures Second of Series

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Kansas City	16	2	12	57	40	32
St. Louis	14	5	11	53	54	28
Chicago	14	4	10	70	44	28
Tulsa	13	3	13	58	58	26
Duluth	12	1	16	56	69	24
Buffalo	7	3	14	28	57	14

(No points for ties—Buffalo withdrew Jan. 29)

RESULT FEB. 8.
Duluth 2, Tulsa 1.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TULSA, Okla., Feb. 9—Duluth came back to nose out Tulsa, 2 to 1, in a loosely played series final here last night, to break even in the series and climb to within two points of the Ice Oilers in the American Hockey League standing.

Wakeford scored the lone Tulsa goal just after the game opened on a fine pass from Sheppard. Stuart and Lessard scored the Duluth goals unassisted, catching Tulsa's defense napping. The summary:

DULUTH — TULSA
Forslund, Anderson, lw
... rw, Wakeford, Metcalfe
Leswick, Thorsteinssen, Scott, c
... c, Sheppard, Acaster
Merrill, Lessard, rw ... lw, Lafrance, Healey
Davis, Stuart, ld ... rd, Langlois
Bergl, rd ... ld, Hansen, Donnelly
Turner, g ... g, McCusker

Score—Duluth 2, Tulsa 1. Goals—Stuart, Lessard for Duluth; Wakeford for Tulsa. Assist—Sheppard for Tulsa. Referee—Joe Sills. Time—Three 20m. periods.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL SCORES

Alabama P. I. 48, Louisiana State 34.
Baker 37, Kansas Wesleyan 27.
Bowling Green 44, Defiance 16.
Catholic 38, Bucknell 31.
DePauw 28, Ohio Wesleyan 25.
Detroit C. C. 49, Armour Tech. 30.
Emporia Teachers 45, Washburn 21.
Emporia 25, Southwestern Kansas 19.
Georgetown 45, West Virginia 31.
Iowa State 29, Oklahoma 22.
Kentucky 50, Alabama 22.
Luther 32, Iowa Central 29.
Millsaps 42, La. College 32.
Middle Tennessee T. 40, Vanderbilt 35.
Minnesota 24, Iowa 22.
Northwestern 29, Indiana 25.
Purdue 38, Ohio State 33.
St. John's 27, American 14.
Syracuse 20, Drake 13.
Tulsa 35, Columbia College 12.
Tennessee 32, Duke 31
Texas Christian 38, Texas A. & M. 28.
Washington 27, Missouri 21.
Williams 37, Rochester 24.
Wisconsin 18, Marquette 16.

TILDEN DEFEATS NUSSLEIN

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 9 (AP)—William T. Tilden 2d of Philadelphia defeated Hans Nusslein of Germany in a professional tennis match here last night by scores of 1—6, 6—1, 6—2. Albert Burke of England won two straight sets from Roman Najuch of Germany, 6—4, 6—1. The doubles were divided, Najuch and Nusslein winning the first set against Tilden and Burke by the score of 6—2, and the latter pair winning the second, 11—9.

MRS. HOGGARTH MEDALIST

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 9 (AP)—Mrs. E. Hoggarth of Lorain, Ohio, carded 41—44—85 to win medalist honors yesterday in qualifying play for the Miami women's golf championship tournament at the Miami Country Club. Close behind her came Miss Beatrice Gottlieb of New York with 45—42—87, and Mrs. Lillian Zech of Chicago, 43—47—90. Mrs. Hoggarth's card was the result of 11 one-putt greens.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULT

Brown 6, Mass State 4.
Middlebury 8, Vermont 2

HUDSON-WOOD RINKS BEATEN

Congalton, MacDonald and Wise Groups to Battle for High Honors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 9—Rinks skipped by Jimmy Congalton, Hughie MacDonald and Ness Wise, all of this city, will fight it out today for grand aggregate honors in Manitoba's forty-fourth bonspiel. The annual classic, one of the best conducted on record, will be brought to a conclusion by midnight with the exception of the event confined solely to city curlers.

It will be jewelry brackets all the way on the four draws today and large galleries will follow the play if yesterday's attendance at the rinks is any criterion of the interest aroused in this bonspiel.

Monday's competition took its toll of the former Dominion champions for Gordon Hudson, Strathcona, and Howard Wood, Granite, both two-time winners of the MacDonald Brier Tankard, were eliminated from the grand aggregate race. Curiously enough, it was two Strathcona quartets which supplied the "knockout" punch for these celebrated aces.

Out of the 146 rinks which started play one week ago today, Congalton, MacDonald and Wise remain as contenders and rivals for the highest honors in curling in this province. Their task today is no light one for their matches in the late silverware stages are against the best in the classic.

Into the semifinals yesterday in the Purity Flour event went Ker Dunlop of St. Paul and he also moved into the final of the double rink event with Al Reedal of the same city. The Minnesotans will carry away much valuable jewelry from the bonspiel.

Mixsell Victor In Second Round

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—Harold R. Mixsell, champion for the past six years, began his defense of his title yesterday, at his home club, Princeton Club, with a victory over E. P. Cypiot, a former star of the Crescent Athletic Club, winning by a score of 15—8, 15—5. Another of the seeded stars, R. Mason Kirkland of Elizabeth Town and Country Club, also made his first appearance, defeating W. O. Wyckoff of the Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, 15—4, 15—7. Both of these matches were in the second round, all players having drawn byes.

In the other match played, Edwin Muller of the home club defeated W. Murray Lee, Columbia University Club, who has not played before this season, after a close battle, in which Lee was within two points of victory in straight games, winning the first game and leading at 13—10 in the second.

Two defaults completed the matches scheduled, with Jerome L. Kerbeck, Columbia University Club, and Norman F. Torrance, Crescent Athletic Club, recipients of the withdrawal of Edgar A. Clark, Short Hills Club, and Auguste J. Cordier, Yale Club, respectively.

UNITED STATES VETERAN SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—
Second Round

H. R. Mixsell, Princeton Club, defeated E. P. Cypiot, Crescent A. C., 15—8, 15—5.

N. F. Torrance, Crescent A. C., won from A. J. Cordier, Yale Club, by default.

Edwin Muller, Princeton Club, defeated W. M. Lee, Columbia U. C., 8—15, 18—15, 15—6.

J. L. Kerbeck, Columbia U. C., won from E. A. Clark, Short Hills Club, by default.

R. M. Kirkland, Elizabeth T. & C. C., defeated W. O. Wyckoff, Fraternity S. T. C., 15—4, 15—7.

BRUINS NEED START TOWARD PLAYOFFS

New York Rangers, American division leaders of the National Hockey League, make their third 1931-32 invasion of the Boston Garden tonight to play the local Boston Bruins. On the two previous occasions the Rangers tied and defeated the locals and Boston fans have not had an opportunity to view their Bruins in victory against the New Yorkers here.

With the season rapidly drawing toward its final stages, it is important for the Bruins to begin winning their way toward a playoff position. They now trail the Detroit Falcons for third place by 1½ games, with two more contests than the Falcons have to play. After the game with Rangers tonight, the locals rest a day and then entertain the Montreal Maroons here Thursday.

It is expected that Tiny Thompson, regular goalie, will return to guarding the nets for Boston tonight and with the Bruins scoring more goals in recent games the ability of Thompson should drive the team to more satisfactory results. Rangers seem to have eased off from their early-season form and are experiencing much more difficulty winning games. Their lineup is about at full strength again; but the team is not the outstanding favorite in each game that it has been.

MANCHESTER GETS A. L. SERIES

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 9 (AP)—The 1932 championship series in the American Legion's junior baseball program for boys will be played in Manchester, N. H., it was announced today at national headquarters of the Legion here. The tournament will climax a season of nation-wide baseball competition in which upward of 500,000 youths under 17 will participate. It will be played Aug. 30, 31 and Sept. 1. The three-game series will bring together the championship teams of the East and West, which will be selected in sectional competition. The cities and dates for the sectional play have not yet been determined. The Legion series was played last year in Houston, Texas, between teams from Chicago and Columbia, S. C. The Chicago team won the first two games and the championship.

RYAN AND BOWER SIGN

CHICAGO, Feb. 9 (AP)—The signed contracts of John (Blondy) Ryan and Clyde Bower, infielders, were received at the Chicago White Sox office yesterday. Ryan, a former Holy Cross College athlete, was with Atlanta of the Southern Association most of last season. Bower was with the "House of David" club last year.

COLLEGE WRESTLING RESULT

Cornell 15½, Iowa 15½

SOUTH AFRICAN STUDENT PARTY VISITS EUROPE

London Found 'Thrilling' and Shop Assistants Most Obliging

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—"London is thrilling!" Even when the snow turned to a dark slush in the streets, and a biting northeaster blew across the river, the 120 young student visitors who arrived from the universities of South Africa still thought it "thrilling," and did not hesitate to say so.

They traveled up from Southampton "through small farmlands where the animals looked fine," and saw, with astonishment, the lawns and paddocks, the small, neatly arranged fields and the low-cut hedges which belong to southern England.

But London has astonished them most. In two days they were hurried, under the guidance of the National Union of Students, through the Tower, and the National Gallery, and St. Paul's; they wandered off singly or in couples to get themselves lost in the tubes, and to rescue themselves by recourse to the taxis "which are so cheap."

They have spent money in the big stores and discovered that English shop assistants will oblige with odd bits of string for obdurate parcels; will climb up and down ladders, or dive under counters in the endeavor to produce the exact thing that is required; will give minute directions as to the route to take to any part of London without once making a mistake.

But the students are not to stay in London. They are to break off in groups and go their various ways.

Twenty-five of them, who are studying engineering at the University of Witwatersrand, have a tour already mapped out which will take them to nearly all the great industrial centers of England and Scotland.

Another 25—these are boys from Diocesan College, Cape Town—having taken an autobus tour round England, will make for France, Holland and Belgium.

The largest group, divided into two parties, will go either to Switzerland for the winter sports, or to central Europe—Germany, Austria, Poland and France—for the purpose of sightseeing.

On Feb. 11, the party will reunite in London and will sail for South Africa on the following day.

IN THE SHIP LANES

THE French Line has recently placed in service between Havre and South America a new vessel typifying all the modernity and appointments of the Ile de France, to serve the fast-growing de luxe trade between Europe and the southern hemisphere.

L'Atlantic, as the new ship is named, is of 40,000 tons gross, 748 feet length, with a speed of 21 knots. She has accommodations for 488 "grande luxe" and first-class passengers, 88 in second, and 662 in third class. The new vessel becomes the largest one engaged in the travel route from Europe to South America—a route which attracts many of the lines operating also from New York, including the German and Italian companies, although many of them operate under slightly different names in the South American trade.

Indian Tour

Economic and political conditions in India, and the world-wide publicity which the Round Table Conference on India caused have led to a marked increase in the number of queries concerning trips to India, according to the Cunard Line. As a result, the company has published a folder making a feature of a tour to India and Ceylon, starting from New York on the Aquitania March 5 for Southampton, transferring there for a vessel bound for the East, and the return is scheduled on the Mauretania, arriving in New York May 27. The 84-day round-trip from New York is based on the prevailing tour rates of approximately $10 per day minimum.

Full Passenger List

The new turbo-electric liner President Coolidge, when it left New York on its second voyage recently carried a passenger list of more than 300 persons. The ship operates through the Panama Canal to California and the Orient.

The President Coolidge is probably the first large vessel leaving New York in regular service which has had a full passenger list since the recession in ocean traffic set in. It is an indication of the potency of constructive and consistent sales-promotion and advertising, proving that even in times of stringency a quality article always will attract customers. The Dollar Line has steadily advertised its California service for several months, and sends its agents a barrage of data This, supplemented by the inauguration of the two new vessels, Presidents Hoover and Coolidge, has given the Dollar Line a commanding position in the intercoastal route, as well as to the Orient.

The futility of the assertion that American vessels do not attract patronage unless they sell liquor is disproved by the fact that the Dollar Line ships are dry.

Russian Cruise

The Cunard Line has scheduled the steamship Lancastria to leave New York June 1, sailing through to Leningrad, Russia, with subsequent calls at Finland. Shipping men view with increasing interest the desire of tourists to visit Russia, the number of Americans touring that country representing a steady increase. On the Lancastria tour, the Cunard Line expects to carry largely professors, teachers, students and economists, and journeys into Russia beyond Leningrad will be under the auspices of the Intourist, which is the Soviet travel bureau.

Mediterranean Trips

Announcing its services through the means of a specimen menu, the American Export Lines call attention to their sailings from New York to various Mediterannean ports. The vessels are new ships carrying only one class of passengers at a nominal rate, these ships including the Exeter, Excalibur, Excambion, and Exochorda. The vessels sail from New York every two weeks, with calls at Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, and Alexandria. They are of 9300 gross tons, being designed to have sufficient space for cargo-carrying throughout the year, combined with passenged quarters restricted to 1400.

Steamship Schedules

The French Line tours to Africa, known as the "Barbaryland Cruises," are being operated this winter as heretofore, and the company states that they have actually been extended by new routes and hotels. By means of these travelers may disembark at ports in Algiers or other states of North Africa, and travel through the desert by motorcar to the various Transat transit hotels, returning to another port for embarkation.

The Cunard Line claims to have carried the largest list of passengers out of New York on a West Indies cruise, with 355 persons sailing recently on the steamship Caledonia.

Total traffic through the Panama Canal for the calendar year 1931 aggregated 4972 transits, compared with 5885 in 1930, and 6430 in 1929. Tolls for 1931 were 22,531,000 for 1930, 26,146,000; for 1929, 27,593,000. The temporary recession in ships transiting the canal, which now represent a daily average of 13.62, deters for the moment the question of building a supplementary canal through Nicaragua, or of three-locking the present canal. A report by the army engineers, however, has indicated the feasibility of a Nicaragua route when and if a canal at that point is deemed essential.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES

FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, Feb. 11

President Harrison, Dollar, on world service (westward); Europa (12:05 a. m.), North German Lloyd, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Bremen; Deutschland (12:01 a. m.), Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; Pennland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Havre, Antwerp; Augustus, N. G. I., for Palermo, Ville Franche, Genoa; Caledonia, Anchor, on West Indies cruise.

Friday, Feb. 12

American Trader, American Merchant, for London; Adriatic, White Star, for Cobh, Liverpool; Eastern Prince, Furness Prince, east coast South America; Paris, French, Mediterranean cruise; Veendam, Holland America, on West Indies cruise.

Saturday, Feb. 13

Minnewaska, Atlantic Transport, for Cherbourg, London; Cameronia, Anchor, for Belfast, Glasgow; Alaunia Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London; Frederick VIII, Scandinavian American, for Oslo, Copenhagen; California (12:01 a.m.), Anchor, on West Indies cruise; Berlin, North German Lloyd, on West Indies cruise; Santa Barbara, Grace, for west coast South America.

Monday, Feb. 15

Berengaria (midnight), Cunard, for Cherbourg, Southampton.

Tuesday, Feb. 16

Vulcania, Cosulich, on West Indies cruise.

Wednesday, Feb. 17

President Harding, United States, for Cobh, Plymouth, Cherbourg; Ile de France (12:05 a. m.), French, for Plymouth, Havre.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Thursday, Feb. 11

President Jackson, Dollar, from Orient, for New York; Chicibu Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

Friday, Feb. 12

President Coolidge, Dollar, from New York, for Orient.

Saturday, Feb. 13

California, Panama Pacific, for New York.

Wednesday, Feb. 17

Wilhelmina, Matson, for Honolulu; Makura, Union of New Zealand, for Wellington, Sydney.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Saturday, Feb. 13

President Jackson, Dollar, from Orient, for New York; Calawaii, Lassco, for Honolulu.

Monday, Feb. 15

California, Panama Pacific, for New York.

ARRIVALS

DUE NEW YORK

Friday, Feb. 12

President Harding, United States, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg; New York, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Saturday, Feb. 13

President Hoover, Dollar, from Orient via California ports.

Sunday, Feb. 14

Dresden, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Galway.

Monday, Feb. 15

American Merchant, American Merchant, from London; Ile de France, French, from Havre, Plymouth; Saturnia, Cosulich, from Trieste, Patras, Naples; Pennsylvania, Panama Pacific, from San Francisco, Los Angeles; Santa Elisa, Grace, from San Francisco, Los Angeles; Santa Inez, Grace, from west coast South America.

Tuesday, Feb. 16

Majestic, White Star, from Southampton, Cherbourg.

Wednesday, Feb. 17

New Amsterdam, Holland America, from Rotterdam, Boulogne, Southampton.

DUE SAN FRANCISCO

Friday, Feb. 12

Wilhelmina, Matson, from Honolulu; Makura, Union of New Zealand, from Sydney, Wellington.

Monday, Feb. 15

Santa Cecilia, Grace, from New York.

Tuesday, Feb. 16

President Adams, Dollar, on world service (westward); Maui, Matson, from Honolulu.

Wednesday, Feb. 17

Tatsuta Maru, N. Y. K., from Orient.

DUE LOS ANGELES

Thursday, Feb. 11

Wilhelmina, Matson, from Honolulu.

Saturday, Feb. 13

Santa Cecilia, Grace, from New York.

Sunday, Feb. 14

President Adams, Dollar, on world service (westward).

British Expedition To Hunt Treasure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRIXHAM, Devon, Eng. — The fascination of searching for Spanish treasure in the South Seas is luring an expedition from this harbor shortly when Mr. Stratford D. Jolly, an explorer, will sail for the West Indies and the isles of the southern Pacific in a reconditioned vessel, the Vigilant.

The quest is for the discovery of gold and jewels, reputed to have been stripped from Spanish galleons by pirates and hidden in places which so far have defied all efforts to locate.

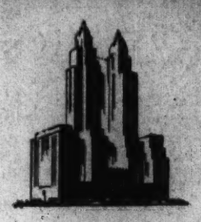
Mr. Jolly was one of the leaders of the Sacambaya expedition in Bolivia. He has searched for lost treasure in Guatemala, penetrated the head waters of the Amazon in launches and canoes, and explored the back rivers of Peru.

MITCHELL TO TESTIFY

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—The Senate Judiciary Committee yesterday decided to ask Mr. William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, to appear before it to explain the status of the Government's anti-monopoly suit against the big radio corporations

HOTELS AND RESORTS

New York City



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CRUISES

West Indies

s/s California Feb. 13 Mar. 3

s/s Samaria Feb. 27 Apr. 16

Mediterranean

s/s Aquitania Mar. 5

FROM NEW YORK

Berengaria	Feb. 15
Mauretania	" 26
Berengaria	Mar. 4
Mauretania	" 28
Aquitania	Apr. 6
Alaunia	Feb. 13
Auranis	" 27
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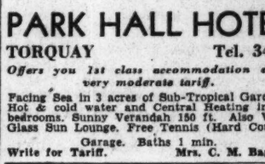

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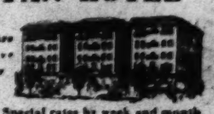

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PRICE SWINGS IRREGULAR IN NARROW RANGE

Stock Market Fluctuations Confined Largely to Fractional Changes

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—The stock market settled down around the low levels of the bear cycle today.

The market remained listless, but buyers were even more apathetic than sellers, and save for a brief upturn in the morning, the slow decline persisted. The price average of 90 representative issues was only a shade above the low of Jan. 5 by early afternoon.

Losses were largely fractional, but Santa Fe sagged 2, and du Pont, Consolidated Gas, Nash and Case, 1, going into new low ground.

Leaders making new minimums included New York Central, Santa Fe, Chrysler, Consolidated Gas, du Pont and Chesapeake & Ohio. U. S. Steel, American Telephone, Allied Chemical, Wrigley and Sears Roebuck lost 1 to 2 points. Auburn broke more than 8. Transactions were in the neighborhood of 1,100,000 shares.

The stubborn downdrift of prices in recent sessions has become rather wearing on Wall Street. But despite prevalent bearishness in speculative quarters, the stock exchange restrictions on short selling and the light volume of selling have made traders wary of the short side of the market. Ordinarily, with the market hesitating around new low ground, bears might be expected to make vigorous efforts to break the list through its previous resistance levels.

Shorts Are Cautious

One factor which undoubtedly is making traders cautious about extending their short commitments is the beginning of operations of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The corporation's distribution of circulars to prospective borrowers explaining the procedure of applying for loans was regarded as influencing a better tone in railroad bonds. Leading banking quarters, however, are inclined to expect that the full benefits of the corporation's work will be felt only over a period of months.

The low state of corporate earnings, and tardiness of seasonal improvement, remain the chief factors in the rather gloomy speculative atmosphere, although in some important banking quarters the opinion is expressed that a slow and draggy stock market is about the best that can be expected at this phase.

Omission of Illinois Central's preferred dividend had been anticipated, and was counterbalanced by the ordering of the regular quarterly common payment of $2.50 by Norfolk & Western. Union Pacific's dividend meeting on Thursday is awaited with interest. In view of the recent reduction by Santa Fe, some observers are inclined to look for similar action by Union Pacific.

The money market, which has shown a distinctly firm tone occasionally of late, eased somewhat today. One dealer raised the rate on 90-day acceptances, but outside call money was quoted at 2¼ per cent, contrasted with 2½ per cent yesterday, and federal funds were more plentiful.

Better Tone in Bond Market

A steadier tone made its appearance in the bond market today, and volume increased moderately.

United States Government securities, which worked against the general downward trend yesterday, again firmed, several of the issues being especially active.

Their recent tendency has been regarded as somewhat unusual in view of the harder money rates expected for next week when mid-month settlements come due. Interest in the group is being heightened by the large new financing which the Government is expected to do between now and March 15.

Railroad bonds, which have been laboring in a thin and soggy market, offered better resistance. A special move developed in Nickel Plate 6s of 1932, that loan rallying several points under rather active buying. Generally speaking, however, the improvement of carrier obligations was moderate, and only a few issues showed much activity.

Utilities were somewhat mixed. The American Telephone division ruled steady to firm. Columbia Gas 5s, May maturity, and Postal Telegraph 5s softened, but high grade bonds as a group were little changed. International Telephone 5s recovered part of Monday's loss.

The industrial category was quiet. Oil company obligations inclined toward easiness but offerings were inconsequential.

Foreign bonds displayed mild irregularity, but their range of fluctuations was narrow. Japanese issues continued to improve, Tokyo Electric 6s rising more than a point on active inquiry. Government loans were quiet. Ujigawa Electric 7s ran up more than 4 points.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	33½	33½	Lafalette	..	10
Chat Phnx.	19	21	Liberty	1½	3½
City	43½	46½	Manhattan	33	35
Columbus	..	150	Merchants	..	70
Commercial	139	147	People's	..	200
Fifth Av	1390	1490	Penn Ex nw	7	11
First, N Y	1485	1585	Public	22	24
Flatbush	..	70	Textile	30	33
Grace	..	500	Trade Bnk	..	80
Harriman	1370	1470	Yorkville	30	40

TRUST COMPANIES

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Banca C I	192	200	Fulton	230	255
Bk Eur T	55⅝	57⅝	Guaranty	262	267
By N Y & T	315	335	Irving	17⅝	18⅞
Bronx	15	18	Kings Co	2300	2400
Brooklyn	195	205	Law Tie&G	87½	92½
Cn Hanover	136	140	M'facturers	29	31
Corn Exch	60	63	New York	73	76
County	22	24	Title Guar	57⅞	60⅞
Empire	23	25	Unit States	1490	1590

BOSTON BANK STOCKS

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
N Shawmut	21½	23	Merchants	260	..
First Nat	31½	33½	Second Nat	80	85
Atlntic Nat	13	16	Webstr&Atls	125	135
State St Tr	275	..			

CHICAGO BANK STOCKS

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Central Rep	90	93	Harris Tr&S	298	304
Chi Bk com	17	19	Northern	324	328
Cont Ill	124½	126	Peoples Tr	130	140
First Nat	221	225	Straus Nat	130	140

HERSHEY CHOCOLATE

Wall Street reports on Hershey Chocolate are to the effect that the 1931 statement may be less favorable than previously estimated. The abnormal weather during the winter affected the sale of the company's products, it is claimed.

TUESDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last Feb. 9	Last Feb. 8
			—A—					
2⅞	2	..	Abitibi Pow & P	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅞
5¾	3¾	..	Adams Express	700	4⅛	4	4⅛	4¼
62	62	5	Adams Exp pf	100	62	62	62	..
3¼	2⅝	..	Advance Rumely	1900	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3
13⅞	12⅝	1.60	Affiliated Prod	600	13½	13⅛	13½	13⅛
55¾	46⅛	4½¶	Air Reduction	1500	47⅝	46¼	46½	46½
16⅝	11⅞	.50	Alaska-Juneau	6100	14¾	13⅝	13⅝	14⅛
3⅛	1¼	..	Alleghany Corp	900	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2¼
7⅞	2⅛	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4½
6¼	2¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	100	4½	4½	4½	..
74⅞	62¼	6¶	Allied Chem	6700	66½	64½	64⅞	65⅞
15⅝	10⅛	.50	Allis Chalmers	1700	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	11½
7½	5⅜	..	Am Ag Ch Del	300	5½	5⅜	5⅜	..
16½	10	2	Am Bank Note	2800	13¾	13	13½	13¾
¾	⅝	..	Am Beet Sugar	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
15½	12¼	1.60	Am Brake S&F	300	12¼	12¼	12¼	..
65⅞	54⅛	5¶	Am Can	15100	58⅜	56⅛	57⅛	57¾
8½	6⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	300	7	7	7	7⅛
54⅞	25	7	Am Car & F pf	6000	30½	28½	30½	28
6	5	2	Am Chain	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
26	24	7	Am Chain pf	300	24⅛	24	24	..
35	29	3¶	Am Chicle	100	32½	32½	32½	33¼
8½	6½	..	Am Com Alcohol	200	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	..
9¼	6¼	..	Am & For Pow	2100	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	6½
33	21⅞	6	Am & For Pow 6	300	22	21⅞	21⅞	..
17¼	11½	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	11½	11½	11½	12
7	5	..	Am International	2900	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
6⅞	4⅝	..	Am Metal	400	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞
19½	16	..	Am Metal 6%	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
16⅞	13	1	Am Power & Lt	1400	13½	13⅛	13¼	13½
58	48	6	Am P&L 6% pf	200	51	48	48	50⅝
8½	6	.40	Am Radiator	3600	6⅜	6	6⅛	6⅜
10½	7⅞	..	Am Rolling Mill	400	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8½
25½	21⅜	5	Am Safety Razor	800	23¼	22⅞	23¼	23¼
18⅜	12⅜	.50	Am Smelt & Ref	1700	13⅜	12¾	12⅞	13
50¾	41	6	Am Smelt&R 2pf	300	50	50	50	..
½	¼	..	Am Solvents & C	900	¼	¼	¼	¼
8⅝	5⅞	..	Am Steel Fdries	600	6⅛	6	6⅛	6¼
35¼	33¼	2½	Am Stores	100	35	35	35	35
124¾	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	34100	112⅜	110⅜	111	112
32½	25½	3	Am Wat W&E	800	26½	26	26¼	26½
24¼	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	500	20½	19¾	19⅞	20½
12⅜	8⅞	..	Anaconda Cop	9800	9¼	8⅞	9	9⅛
16	13	2.40	Anchor Cap	300	13	13	13	..
3⅞	3⅞	..	Andes Copper	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
40	32	7	Armour Del pf	200	36	36	36	36¾
1½	1	..	Armour Ill A	600	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
9½	6⅜	..	Armour Ill pf	100	8½	8½	8½	..
7½	1⅛	8%	Art Metal Const	300	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
8¼	5½	..	Asso Dry Goods	500	6	6	6	..
9¾	8	..	Asso Oil	10	8	8	8	8
94	71½	6	Atchison T&SF	5700	73¾	71½	71¾	73⅜
86	76½	5	Atchison pf	200	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¾
41½	25¼	4	Atl Coast Line	100	28½	28½	28½	28½
10¾	8⅝	1	Atl Refining	900	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	8⅞
25½	17½	2	Atlas Powder	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
79½	73	6	Atlas Powder pf	2000	73⅛	13	73	73¼
151¾	96½	4‡	Auburn Auto	32700	108¾	96½	97¼	106
3½	2⅝	..	Aviation Corp Del	800	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	2¾
			—B—					
8½	4⅛	..	Baldwin Loco	800	6¾	6⅛	6⅛	6
28½	16⅛	..	Baldwin Loco pf	6000	18⅜	17⅜	18⅜	17¼
21⅜	12¾	..	Balt & Ohio	6300	16	14⅞	15	15½
41½	27½	4	Balt & Ohio pf	600	31	30⅞	30⅞	31
2¼	2	..	Barker Bros	20	2	2	2	..
5⅞	4	..	Barnsdall A	1900	4⅝	4¼	4½	4¾
45½	36¾	4	Beatrice Cream	400	36⅞	36¾	36¾	37
3⅛	2⅝	..	Belding Hem	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞
18¾	15¼	1	Bendix Aviation	800	15⅝	15¼	15¼	15½
24¼	19¾	2	Best & Co	800	20⅞	20¼	20⅜	21
22⅞	15⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	5800	17⅛	16¼	16¼	17
8¾	7	.50	Blaw Knox	300	7	7	7	..
39¾	34¾	3¶	Borden	1400	36¼	35⅞	36	36¼
12¼	9	1	Borg Warner	1300	9⅞	9½	9½	9⅞
14½	10⅛	..	Boston & Maine	400	12½	11⅛	11⅛	..
10	8	1	Briggs Mfg	700	8⅛	8	8	8⅛
10½	8⅛	2	Briggs & Strat	500	8⅜	8⅛	8¼	9
41⅜	20½	4	Brooklyn Man T	7100	40½	38⅝	38⅝	40
75	68	6	Brooklyn M T pf	200	71	71	71	70
52½	46¼	6	Brooklyn Q pf	100	50	50	50	..
83½	72½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	300	74⅜	73	75	74½
2	1⅜	..	Bruns Terminal	200	1½	1½	1½	..
2¾	1¾	..	Budd Mfg	800	2	1¾	1¾	2
4½	2⅜	..	Budd Wheel	1100	3¼	2¾	2¾	3¼
3½	3	..	Bulova Watch	300	3	3	3	..
2⅞	2¾	..	Burns Bros A	300	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	..
1½	½	..	Burns Bros B	400	½	½	½	..
12¾	9⅞	.80	Burroughs Add	3100	10⅛	9⅞	10	10¼
15⅜	10½	..	Byers	600	11¾	11½	11½	11½
55	50	7	Byers pf	1000	55	55	55	..
			—C—					
10½	8⅛	..	Calif Packing	100	10	10	10	10
½	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	200	¼	¼	¼	⅜
7⅛	5½	..	Campbell Wy & C	200	5½	5½	5½	6
4	3	..	Calumet & Hecla	400	3⅛	3	3	3
13½	10	1.20	Canada Dry	200	10⅛	10	10	10
16	10⅞	1¼	Canadian Pacific	3500	13¾	13⅜	13¾	14⅛
6	4¼	..	Capital Admin	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
43⅜	26⅜	..	Case Thresh	23500	28½	26⅜	26⅞	27⅞
75	49½	7	Case Thresh pf	100	55⅜	55	55⅜	51
15	11	1	Caterpillar Trac	300	11⅛	11	11	11⅜
1⅛	1½	..	Cavanagh Dobbs	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
10	7⅝	..	Canagh D pf	100	13	10	13	..
5	3¾	..	Celanese Corp	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
12½	11½	1½	Central Aguirre	300	11½	11½	11½	11⅞
6¼	5	..	Century Ribbon	100	5½	5½	5½	..
15	9¾	1	Cerro de Pasco	2400	10⅜	9¾	9⅞	9⅞
2⅞	2½	..	Certain-Teed	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2½
7	4¾	..	Checker Cab Mfg	200	6	6	6	6⅛
20⅝	13	3	Chesapeake Corp	3200	14	13¼	13¼	13⅝
31½	21⅜	2½	Ches & Ohio	9600	22¾	21⅜	21⅜	22
15½	9⅜	..	Chi & Gt W pf	200	10	10	10	10¼
3¼	1¾	..	Chi Mil & St P	400	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2¼
5¼	2¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅜
12⅝	6	..	Chi & N'wstern	2400	8⅞	7¾	7¾	8⅛
31	17	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	20	20	20	..
6¾	3¾	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	5¼	4¾	4¾	5½
16⅜	8½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	900	10⅝	10¼	10¼	10¼
24½	11½	..	Chi RI&P 6%	200	16	14¼	14¼	15½
27½	15	..	Chi RI&P 7%	400	17¼	16½	16½	17¼
7½	5	..	Childs Company	100	5⅜	5	5	..
15¾	10½	1	Chrysler	19000	11⅞	10½	10⅝	11¾
27½	25⅛	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	100	27	27	27	..
2	⅜	..	City Stores	1500	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
17½	15½	2	Cluett Peabody	300	16	15⅞	15⅞	16
114½	97½	7½	Coca Cola	4100	105	102⅛	102¾	104½
30¼	26⅛	2½	Colgate-Palm P	100	29	29	29	29
15¼	11⅞	1½	Columbia Gas	2000	12½	12	12¼	12¼
31⅜	28¾	3	Columbian Carb	1200	29⅜	28¾	29¼	28¾
23	15½	2	Comm Inv Tr	400	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	19
9½	7¼	..	Comm Solvents	2900	7¾	7½	7⅝	7⅝
4⅞	3½	.30	Comwlth & So	3400	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3⅞
68⅜	59	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	200	59¼	59	59¼	59½
9⅞	8	1	Congoleum Nairn	500	10	9¼	10	8⅞
5⅜	3¾	..	Consol Film Ind	200	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
11½	8⅝	2	Consol Film I pf	100	9½	9½	9½	9½
64¾	55	4	Consol Gas	11400	57	55	55¼	56⅞
93	89¼	5	Consol Gas pf	400	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	90
10⅞	9	1	Consol Laundries	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅝
⅝	⅜	..	Consol Textile	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
1⅛	⅝	..	Container B	400	½	½	½	..
7	4⅞	..	Cont Baking A	300	5	4⅞	4⅞	5⅜
1	⅝	..	Cont Baking B	100	¾	¾	¾	⅞
37½	31¾	2½	Cont Can	1500	34	33⅝	34	33½
24⅜	19	2.40	Cont Insurance	1700	19½	19	19½	19½
6⅞	5⅜	..	Cont Oil	1300	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	5¾
⅜	⅜	..	Cont Shares	400	⅝	½	½	..
45⅜	37	3	Corn Products	1700	40	39	39½	40½
14¾	12¾	2.40	Crown Cork & S	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	..
24	21⅜	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
1⅞	1½	..	Crown Zellerback	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
49⅞	42	7	Crucible Steel pf	10	46½	46½	46½	45
8½	7¼	..	Cuban Am S pf	100	7½	7½	7½	..
33½	30	4	Cudahy Packing	100	30	30	30	30
31	22	2	Curtis Publishing	200	23¾	22	22½	24
86	75	7	Curtis Pub pf	100	75	75	75	75½
2¾	1¼	..	Curtiss-Wright	1300	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1⅞
3⅜	1⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright A	300	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
10	7½	..	Cutler Hammer	100	8	8	8	..
			—D—					
15¼	10	1.40	Deere & Co pf	1200	10¼	10	10¼	10½
28¾	17⅞	..	Del Lack & W	1500	19	17⅞	18⅛	18¼
122	107⅛	8	Detroit Edison	400	108½	107⅞	107½	107⅞
5⅛	5	..	Detroit & Mack	200	5	5	5	..
14¼	12½	1	Diamond Match	100	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	14
23½	21⅝	1½	Diamond M pf	100	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22¾
15½	13	1.20	Dominion Stores	100	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	14¾
13⅞	7¾	1¼	Douglas A	100	10½	10½	10½	10¼
12½	10¼	2	Dresser B	100	11½	11½	11½	11½
57⅞	46¼	4	Du Pont de Nem	24200	48⅜	46¼	46¾	47⅞
100½	98	6	Du Pont deb	100	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	100
			—E—					
87⅞	73	5¶	Eastman Kodak	1000	78¼	75⅛	75⅛	77
1¼	½	..	Eitingon Schild	200	⅝	½	½	⅝
16¼	6¼	..	Eitingon S pf	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
31½	24⅝	4	Elec Auto-Lite	3400	26	24⅞	24⅞	26
2½	1¼	..	Elec Boat	100	1½	1½	1½	..
4	2¾	..	Elec & Mus Ind	400	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
13½	10⅛	1	Elec Pow & Lt	2100	11⅜	11	11	11⅛
32	25½	4	Elec Sto Battery	1000	30¼	30	30	30
103¼	100½	7	Endicott John pf	100	104	104	104	..
23⅝	18	1.60	Engineers Pub S	100	22	22	22	..
59	42½	6	Engineers PS 6pf	10	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	..
19	17½	2½	Equitable Off Blg	200	18	18	18	18
13½	7¾	..	Erie RR 1pf	200	8½	8½	8½	9
3¾	3½	..	Eureka Vacuum	100	3½	3½	3½	..
11¾	9¾	1¼	Exchange Buffet	30	10	10	10	10
			—F—					
5¾	4¼	..	Fairbanks Morse	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
3⅝	3	.20	Fed Motor Tr	300	3½	3½	3½	..
5½	3⅛	..	Fed Water Serv	100	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	..
27⅜	20	2.60	Fidelity Ph F In	1200	20	20	20	20½
15	12⅛	1	Firestone T&R	100	12⅛	12	12⅛	12⅛
59½	50¾	6	Firestone T&R pf	100	53	53	53	53
⅜	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	1400	¼	⅛	⅛	⅛
11¼	8	..	Foster-Wheeler	700	8½	8⅛	8⅛	..
19⅞	15⅝	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	100	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	16⅝
5⅞	2¾	..	Fox Film A	100	3½	3¼	3¼	3⅜
32	29	6.77	Fuller 2pf	10	32	32	32	..
			—G—					
1⅞	1½	..	Gabriel Snub A	100	1½	1½	1½	..
17½	13¼	3	Gamewell	30	13½	13¼	13¼	13⅞
3⅜	2½	..	Gen Am Inv	500	2½	2½	2½	2½
33½	28	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	400	30	29¾	29¾	29½
15½	11	2	Gen Asphalt	400	11⅛	11	11	11⅛
15	11	2	Gen Baking	400	14½	14¼	14¼	14½
3⅜	2	..	Gen Bronze	100	2	2	2	2⅛
2¾	1¾	..	Gen Cable	200	2	2	2	2¼
5½	4	..	Gen Cable A	300	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
16½	12	..	Gen Cable pf	20	12	11⅛	11⅛	..
26⅛	17⅞	1.60	Gen Electric	17400	18⅜	17⅞	17⅞	18⅛
11¼	10⅛	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1100	11	10⅞	11	10⅞
36⅜	31⅝	3	Gen Foods	2100	32⅜	32	32¼	32¼
2⅝	1⅝	6	Gen Gas & E A	100	2⅛	2	2⅛	2⅛
35⅜	31⅞	3	Gen Mills	100	35½	35½	35½	..
24⅜	19⅛	2	Gen Motors	67100	20½	19⅞	20	20¼
86⅞	80½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	81	81	81	80⅞
4	3⅝	..	Gen Out Ad	100	4	3½	4	4
56	44	6	Gen Print Ink pf	10	56	56	56	..
5	3¼	..	Gen Pub Service	100	3⅛	3	3⅛	..
28⅜	20½	5	Gen Ry Signal	400	21½	20⅛	20⅛	22
1⅛	¾	..	Gen Realty	300	¾	¾	¾	¾
1⅛	½	..	Gen Theo Equip	400	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
14½	10⅝	..	Gillette Saf Raz	1000	14	13	13⅛	13½
58¼	50	6	Gillette S R pf	100	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	..
31	23	7	Gimbel Bros pf	100	23	23	23	..
6½	5⅝	..	Gobel (Adolf)	1400	5⅝	5¼	5½	5½
19⅜	16	2½	Gold Dust	1100	16¾	16⅛	16⅜	16⅝
5⅜	3⅞	..	Goodrich	100	4	4	4	4
17	12	..	Goodrich pf	100	15	15	15	..
17¼	12⅛	1	Goodyear	2100	13⅜	13¼	13¼	13¼
56¼	43	7	Goodyear 1pf	100	50½	50½	50½	..
10	7¼	..	Gotham SilkHos	1400	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	9¾
4⅝	2⅝	..	Graham Paige	4100	3⅛	2¾	3	3⅛
3	1⅝	..	Grand-Sil Stores	2200	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
29⅜	25⅛	1	Grant (WT)	100	25⅝	25½	25½	25⅝
25	16⅞	2	Great Nor pf	2400	17½	16⅝	17½	17½
13¼	11½	2	Great Nor Ore	400	12¼	12	12	12
6⅜	5	..	Great West Sug	400	5⅝	5½	5½	..
80	70	7	Great W Sug pf	30	73⅞	70	70	75
1¾	1	..	Grigsby-Grunow	1400	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
			—H—					
2¼	1⅜	..	Hahn Dept Sto	400	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1⅝
19	14¼	6½	Hahn D S pf	100	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14¼
11⅛	10	1.20	Hall Printing	100	10½	10	10½	10⅝
15	9¾	.50	Harbison Walker	400	10⅞	10	10	11
1½	1⅛	..	Hayes Body	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
82	74¼	6	Hershey Choc	100	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼
7⅞	6½	..	Hollander	400	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7½
11⅛	10½	1	Holland Furnace	400	10½	10¼	10¼	..
3¼	2¾	..	Houdaille Her B	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
23⅝	16¼	..	Houston Oil	100	17	16½	16½	17
4⅞	3⅛	..	Houston Oil new	200	3⅜	3¼	3¼	..
57⅞	55½	4.20	Household Fin pf	100	55½	55½	55½	..
16½	10⅝	2	Howe Sound	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	10⅝
11⅝	8¼	1	Hudson Motor	1100	8⅝	8¼	8¼	8⅛
5⅞	3⅜	..	Hupp Motors	1400	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
			—I—					
16¼	9½	..	Ill Central	6100	12⅝	11½	11⅝	11⅞
26½	21	6	Ill Central pf	100	21	21	21	..
1⅛	1	..	Indian Motor	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
17⅞	11	..	Indian Motor pf	10	11	11	11	..
1⅞	1¼	..	Indian Refin	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
32¾	23⅛	4	Indus Rayon	700	28½	28¼	28¼	28¼
38¾	27½	4	Ingersoll-Rand	1300	30½	30	30	30
4⅛	3	..	Inspiration Cop	400	3⅛	3	3⅛	3
6	4½	.50	Insuranshare Del	300	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅝
3⅞	2½	.28	Insuranshare Md	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
⅞	⅝	..	Interboro R T cd	2300	10⅝	10	10	..
4½	3⅛	..	Interlake Iron	500	3½	3⅛	3¼	3⅝
1⅛	⅞	..	Int Agr Corp	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	¾
108½	92½	6¶	Int Business M	3100	95	92	92	94
5½	3⅝	.50	Int Carriers	100	4	4	4	..
18¾	14¾	3	Int Cement	100	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	15⅝
1⅞	⅝	..	Int Combustion	1300	1¼	1	1	1
21	4⅝	..	Int Combus pf	100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	..
39⅜	21½	2½	Int Harvester	2100	22	21⅞	22	22
108	103¾	7	Int Harvester pf	100	104	104	104	104
11⅞	9	2b	Int Hydroelec	1100	9½	9	9½	9¼
24⅜	15¾	4	Int Match pf	700	19⅞	19½	19⅝	19¾
9½	7¼	.30	Int Nickel	2700	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
85⅛	80¾	7	Int Nickel pf	100	80½	80½	80½	..
2½	1⅞	..	Int Pap&Pow A	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1⅛	⅞	..	Int Pap&Pow B	100	1	1	1	..
⅞	½	..	Int Pap&Pow C	100	⅝	½	½	⅝
7⅛	7	..	Int Rys C A pf	20	7⅛	7	7	..
44⅝	36½	3	Int Shoe	100	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	..
21	15¼	..	Int Silver	100	15½	15¼	15¼	..
10⅞	7½	.60	Int Tel & Tel	5400	8¾	8⅜	8½	8¾
11	7½	2	Interstate Dept S	100	7½	7½	7½	8
18	14⅛	3	Island Crk Coal	100	15½	15½	15½	..
			—J—					
24¼	15⅞	1	Johns Manville	2400	18½	17⅝	17⅝	17⅞
			—K—					
13¼	8½	..	Kan C & South	800	10¼	10	10	..
23¾	18	4	Kan C & So pf	100	22	22	22	..
7¼	5	1	Kaufmann D St	300	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	6⅞
25	20	..	Keith Al Orph pf	100	25	25	25	..
2⅛	1	..	Kelly-Springfield	400	1¾	1⅜	1⅜	1¾
18	6¾	..	Kelly-Sp 8%	50	14½	14⅜	14½	14⅜
4¼	3	..	Kelsey Hayes W	200	3¼	3	3	..
9⅛	7	..	Kelvinator Corp	1400	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8⅜
13	9¾	.50	Kennecott Cop	2100	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	10
19	15⅛	1.60	Kresge	1400	16¼	16	16	16⅛
9⅛	4¾	1.61	Kreuger & Toll	14900	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	7⅛
15½	12¾	1	Kroger Groc & B	800	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	13⅛
			—L—					
43¼	36	2.40	Lehman Corp	600	37¾	37⅜	37⅜	37⅛
16⅜	12⅛	..	Lima Loco Wks	400	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅛
18	14½	2	Liquid Carbonic	100	16	16	16	15½
31⅜	23¼	4¶	Loew's Inc	900	26⅛	25¾	25¾	26⅝
35	29⅞	3¶	Loose-Wiles Bisc	100	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	..
115¼	110	7	Loose-Wiles pf	10	110	110	110	112
32⅝	21	4	Louisville & N	300	22¼	21⅜	21⅜	22
5	1½	..	Ludlum Steel	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4½
			—M—					
16¼	14⅜	1	McIntyre Porcu	100	15½	15½	15½	..
53½	43	4	McKeesport Tin	500	46½	45½	45⅝	46½
17	12¼	1	Mack Trucks	1600	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	13⅛
60½	48	3‡	Macy (RH) & Co	300	49	48	48	48¼
3¼	2⅛	..	Madison Sq Gar	1000	3	3	3	3
8¾	6⅞	.50	Magma Copper	400	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7
1⅛	½	..	Mallinson	100	1	1	1	..
14¼	7	..	Man Elv mg	3500	12¾	11½	11⅞	12⅝
12¼	9½	1.20	Marine Mid	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10
⅞	¾	..	Market St Ry	70	¾	¾	¾	..
13½	7⅜	..	Marshall Field	1000	8	7⅝	7⅝	8
16⅜	13¼	2	Mathieson Alkali	400	15	14⅝	15	..
20	16	1.80	May Dept Stores	200	17	17	17	17
8¼	7	3	Maytag pf ww	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
22¼	20	1.89	Met-Gldwyn pf	100	20	20	20	20
6⅜	5¼	..	Mid-Cont Pet	900	5⅝	5¼	5¼	5½
10	7⅞	3	Midland Steel	500	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅜
48	44	8	Midland Stl pf	100	44	44	44	45
23½	19	3	Min Honeywell	200	19¼	19	19¼	19½
2⅜	1½	..	Min Moline	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
12¾	7	4	Min SP&SSM ll	30	8	8	8	8
7¾	4⅛	..	Mo Kan & Tex	600	5	4¾	5	5⅛
21⅞	11¾	..	Mo K&T pf	1100	15¾	15	15	15½
11	5¾	..	Mo Pacific	1300	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	7⅝
26	12	..	Mo Pacific pf	3400	17½	15⅝	16⅛	16⅝
10⅜	6⅞	..	Montgom Ward	3400	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	7⅝
⅝	⅜	..	Moto Met Gauge	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
6½	5	1	Motor Wheel	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
13⅝	7⅜	..	Mullins Mfg	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛
7¼	5⅜	..	Murray Body	300	6⅛	6	6	6
			—N—					
19¼	15	2	Nash Motors	12700	15¾	15	15⅛	16
1⅛	⅜	..	Nat Bellas Hess	1200	½	½	½	⅝
44⅝	37⅛	2.80	Nat Biscuit	2700	38⅜	38	38⅛	37⅞
130	125½	7	Nat Biscuit pf	200	128½	128½	128½	..
11¼	7⅛	..	Nat Cash Reg	1000	9	8½	8½	8⅝
26⅛	21	2.60	Nat Dairy Prod	2400	23⅜	22⅞	23	23⅜
8	3⅛	..	Nat Dept S pf	20	4	3⅛	4	..
119⅞	113	7	Nat Lead pf A	10	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	118
105	100	6	Nat Lead pf B	100	100	100	100	..
15⅞	12¼	1	Nat Pow & Lt	1400	13	12⅝	13	12⅞
⅜	⅛	..	Nat Rys Mex 2pf	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
23½	19¾	2	Nat Steel	200	20	19¾	19⅞	20
8½	6	..	Nat Supply	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
31	22¼	..	Nat Supply pf	30	24	24	24	25
17⅜	11	2	Nat Surety	100	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	..
9½	6¾	1	Nat Tea	200	8	8	8	..
6⅝	4⅞	.40	Nevada Cons Cop	1400	5	4⅝	4⅞	..
36⅝	24½	..	NY Central	42200	26	24½	24⅞	25⅝
9½	4	..	NY Chi & StL	100	6	6	6	..
15⅝	6½	..	NY C &STL pf	300	10¼	10	10¼	9½
2	1⅜	..	NY Investors	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
31⅝	17⅝	..	NY NH&H	7400	23⅝	21⅝	22	22½
8¾	6⅛	..	NY Ont & W	200	7¼	7⅛	7¼	7⅜
⅝	⅜	..	NY Rys pf	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
98	90	6	NY Steam 6%	110	98	95	95¼	96¼
15	12⅜	2	Noranda M	1500	13⅜	13	13⅛	13¼
131	111	10	Norfolk & West	900	118¼	117	117½	118
36⅝	29	10a	North American	4700	31⅝	30¾	31	31½
47½	41	3	North Amer pf	200	42⅝	42	42	..
86½	80	6	No Am Edison pf	100	84	84	84	..
23¼	14⅜	3	Northern Pacific	1100	18	17⅝	18	17⅞
1⅛	¾	..	Norwalk Tire	100	¾	¾	¾	⅞
			—O—					
6½	5	..	Ohio Oil	1100	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5¼
6½	3	..	Oliver F E ppf	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4½
3⅛	1½	..	Omnibus	200	2⅜	2¼	2¼	..
22½	16⅛	2½	Otis Elevator	300	16⅝	16¼	16¼	16⅞
4¼	3⅜	..	Otis Steel	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝
110	104½	7	Outlet Co pf	30	104½	104½	104½	..
			—P—					
36	32⅛	2	Pacific Gas&El	500	33	32⅝	32¾	33
40⅜	36½	3	Pacific Lighting	200	37½	37	37	..
102	94	7	Pacific Tel&Tel	300	94⅛	93¼	93½	94
5¼	3½	..	Packard Motor	15400	3⅞	3½	3⅝	3¾
11½	6½	10%b	Paramount Pub	1000	7⅞	7⅛	7½	8
1¼	1⅛	..	Park Utah	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
2⅝	1¾	..	Pathe Exch A	300	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
7½	6⅛	..	Patino Mines	300	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	7½
4	2¾	..	Peerless Motor	100	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
28⅞	23	1	Penick & Ford	200	26	25⅛	25	26
1⅜	⅞	..	Penn Dixie Cem	300	1	⅞	⅞	..
29⅞	26¼	2.40	Penney (JC)	900	28⅛	27¾	27¾	27¾
23⅜	17⅛	2	Pennsylvania RR	4400	19⅝	18¾	18⅞	19½
121	94¾	8	Peoples GasLt&C	700	97¾	94¾	95¾	97
13	6½	..	Pere Marquette	100	8	8	8	8
4⅞	3	..	Petroleum	1300	3½	3⅜	3⅜	..
8½	6	..	Phelps Dodge	500	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6¼
38	35⅛	3	Phila Co 6%	100	38	38	38	..
4½	3	..	Phila & Reading	500	3⅝	3½	3½	3½
5½	4	..	Phillips Pet	800	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
1⅛	⅝	..	Pierce Pet	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	¾
22½	20¼	2	Pillsbury Flour	100	21	21	21	21
40	29¾	..	Pitts Coal pf	100	32¼	32¼	32¼	..
110	110	7	Pitts FtW & Chi	30	110	110	110	..
1⅜	1	..	Pitts United	700	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	..
7	4⅜	..	Prairie Oil&Gas	2200	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4¾
8⅞	6⅛	..	Prairie Pipe Line	6000	6¾	6⅛	6¼	6¾
2⅝	1⅜	..	Pressed Steel Car	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
42¾	37⅞	2.40	Procter & Gam	400	39	38¾	38¾	38½
103	95	5	Procter & G pf	10	95	95	95	..
57¾	49⅜	3.40	Public Service	3500	50⅞	49⅜	49⅜	50⅜
82⅝	78	5	Pub Serv 5%	100	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	..
99½	95	6	Pub Serv 6%	100	97¼	97¼	97¼	..
25	15⅝	3	Pullman	1200	18½	17¾	17¾	18⅜
5⅛	3⅞	..	Pure Oil	300	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
60½	50	8	Pure Oil pf	10	55	55	55	..
14⅝	10⅝	2	Purity Bakeries	1000	12¾	12⅝	12¾	12½
			—R—					
9⅛	5¼	..	Radio Corp Amer	5700	7½	7	7⅛	7¼
18⅞	9⅞	..	Radio pf B	700	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	14
7	2¾	..	Radio-Keith-O	1100	5	4½	4½	5⅛
11½	9⅞	1.60	Raybestos Man	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	..
42	30	2	Reading	100	31	31	31	..
33	27⅜	2	Reading 1pf	100	31	31	31	..
4	2¼	..	Real Silk Hosiery	100	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
3⅜	2	..	Remington Rand	400	2¾	2½	2½	2⅜
11½	10	..	RemRand 1pf	400	2¾	2½	2½	2⅜
6½	4¼	..	Republic I & S	900	4¾	4⅝	¾	5
14	8½	..	Repub I&S pf	400	11¼	11⅛	11¼	..
5⅝	3½	..	Reynolds Spring	400	3½	3½	3½	4⅞
¾	½	..	Richfield Oil	600	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
6½	3¾	..	Rossia In Co Am	100	4	4	4	4
18¾	13⅜	..	Royal Dutch	300	16½	16½	16½	17
			—S—					
49¾	39	5	Safeway Stores	300	44⅛	44	44	44⅛
94	76⅛	7	Safeway S 7%	300	87	86½	87	87¾
10¼	7⅜	.60	St Joseph Lead	800	8½	8½	8½	8⅝
6⅝	3	..	StL & SF	600	4	4	4	4
9¾	4⅛	..	StL & SF pf	200	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	6
20½	16	..	StL S'western pf	100	16	16	16	..
9	6¾	..	Seaboard A L pf	400	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6⅞
37⅜	28⅜	2½‡	Sears Roebuck	4800	30	28⅜	28¾	21½
½	¼	..	Seneca Cop	200	¼	¼	¼	..
5⅜	4	..	Servel Inc	700	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
10⅝	8½	1	Shattuck (FG)	200	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	..
25	18	..	Shell Un Oil pf	200	23¼	23	23	22¾
9¼	7	..	Simmons	100	7	7	7	7⅛
5⅛	4⅝	..	Simms Petroleum	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
7⅛	4¼	..	Sinclair	4800	5	4¾	4¾	5
15¾	12	..	Skelly Oil pf ww	100	14½	14½	14½	..
1	⅜	..	Snider Packing	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
63	40½	5.50	Solvay Am pf ww	100	49	49	49	49
10⅝	8¾	1	Socony Vacuum	2500	9	8¾	8⅞	9
10	10	..	So Calif Edison	1300	30	29½	29½	30
37⅝	25⅛	4	Southern Pacific	4600	29⅜	28½	28⅜	28¾
8⅜	6½	..	So P Rico Sugar	100	6⅝	6½	6½	..
93	88	8	So P R Sug pf	10	90⅛	90	90	..
13	7½	..	Southern Ry	300	9	8⅞	8⅞	8½
20½	11	..	Southern Ry pf	200	13	12	12	12¾
3½	2¾	..	Sparks Withing	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
13⅜	11⅞	1.20	Stand Brands	3900	12⅝	11⅞	12⅛	12
119½	115	7	Stand Brands pf	100	115¾	115¾	115¾	..
33	25½	2.50	Stand Gas & El	500	26¾	26¼	26¼	26¾
41¼	31¾	4	Stand G&E pf	200	32¼	31¾	32¼	32
27	22½	2	Stand Oil Calif	2800	23⅞	23⅛	23¾	23¼
91½	87	5	Stand Oil Ex pf	100	87	87	87	..
12⅜	9	..	Stand Oil Kan	200	10	9¾	10	10
30½	25⅝	1¶	Stand Oil NJ	20600	26½	25⅝	25¾	26¾
1¼	⅝	..	Sterling Secur	500	¾	¾	¾	..
23½	20	..	Sterling cv pf	200	21¼	20⅝	20¾	21
6⅝	5	..	Stewart Warner	1000	5	5	5	5
14¾	4⅛	..	Stone & Webster	200	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	10½
13¼	10½	1.20	Studebaker	600	11¼	10⅝	10⅞	11
⅝	¼	..	Superior Oil	600	½	½	½	..
11	10⅛	1	Sweets Co Amer	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	..
⅝	½	..	Symington	100	½	½	½	..
			—T—					
13½	12	1.40	Telautograph	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
2⅝	1⅞	..	Tenn Corp	100	2½	2½	2½	2⅞
13⅞	11	2	Texas Corp	9400	10⅞	10	10⅛	10⅞
25⅞	20½	3	Texas Gulf Sul	1200	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	22⅞
3	2	..	Texas & Pac Coal	200	2	2	2	2
5⅞	4½	..	Texas & P Land	1200	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	4¾
3	2	..	Thermoid	400	2	2	2	2
12⅞	8¾	..	Third Ave Ry	1400	12½	11⅞	12	12⅛
12	8¾	1	Thompson	200	9¾	8⅞	8⅞	..
14½	14½	..	Thompson St pf	100	14	14	14	..
35⅞	30	5	Tide Water O pf	300	30	30	30	..
3⅜	2⅝	..	Tide Water Asso	1400	3⅜	2½	2½	3⅜
27½	20	6	Tide Water Asso pf	30	20½	20	20	..
23	16¾	2	Timken Roller	700	18½	18	18	18½
3½	2⅛	..	Transamerica	10800	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	3
4¼	2½	..	Tri Continental	2200	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
54½	42	6	Tri Cont pf	100	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼
29	26	2.50	Trico Products	100	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	..
			—U—					
22	14½	3	Underwd El Fish	200	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	..
10¼	7⅛	..	Union Bag & P	400	8	7⅞	8	8
34⅝	27⅞	2.60	Union Carbide	6200	28¼	27⅜	27¾	27⅞
13⅞	11¼	1.40	Union Oil Calif	700	11⅝	11¼	11¼	11⅝
87⅞	65	10	Union Pacific	7200	68¼	66⅝	67⅛	67
68	63	4	Union Pacific pf	100	63½	63½	63½	..
19¼	15	1.60	Union Tank Car	500	15	15	15	..
16¼	9⅞	..	United Air & Tr	17800	14¼	13	13⅛	13¾
44	41½	3	United A&T pf	900	42	41½	41½	..
25½	20⅝	2	United Biscuit	500	20⅝	20½	20½	20⅝
12	9⅛	..	Unitedf Carbon	400	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	..
15½	8	.75	United Corp	5100	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	8½
38¼	31⅛	3	United Corp pf	800	34½	34	34	34¾
4⅛	3	..	United El Coal	500	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
35¼	20⅛	3	United Fruit	2400	20⅞	20	20⅞	20
20¼	17¼	1.20	United Gas Im	4500	18½	18⅛	18⅜	18⅜
23⅜	18⅜	1.60	US Gypsum	1100	20½	19½	19½	..
30⅜	22⅛	..	US Indus Alco	500	22⅝	22½	22⅝	22⅝
15⅛	10⅛	2	US Pipe & Fdry	800	13¾	13½	13½	13¾
15⅛	14⅛	1.20	US P&Fdry pf	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	..
8⅝	5½	..	US Realty	1500	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
8⅝	3⅝	..	US Rubber	400	4	4	4	3⅞
10⅜	7⅛	..	US Rubber 1pf	700	8	8	8	8¼
17	14⅝	1	US Smelt R & M	500	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
46⅞	35⅛	2	US Steel	78600	39⅜	38⅛	38⅛	39⅜
111	98⅞	7	US Steel pf	500	100¾	100¼	100¾	101
50	37	8	Univ Pictures pf	10	46	46	46	..
⅞	⅝	..	Univ Pipe & Rad	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
10⅞	8¼	2	Utilities P&Lt A	1400	8¾	8⅝	8½	8⅝
			—V—					
⅜	⅜	..	Vadsco Sales	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
20	17	..	Vadsco Sales pf	100	17	17	17	..
16⅛	11⅛	..	Vanadium	800	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	12½
39⅞	34	7	V-C Chem 7%	100	36	36	36	37
88	83½	6	Va El & Pow pf	40	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	88
29⅞	19⅞	2	Vulcan Detin	40	21	21	21	20⅞
			—W—					
4	1	..	Wabash RR	400	2¾	2½	2¾	3
6	1½	..	Wabash pf A	100	3¾	3¾	3K	..
19	11¾	1.50	Waldorf System	400	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15½
2⅝	1⅝	..	Ward Baking B	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
37¼	35	7	Ward Baking pf	100	37	37	37	..
4⅝	2¾	..	Warner Bros A	1800	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
1½	1	..	Warner Quinlan	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8½	3⅞	2	Warren Bros	300	4½	4⅜	4⅜	..
15⅛	13¼	2	Wesson Oil	300	13½	12⅞	13	13¼
70	53	6	W Penn El pf	10	65	65	65	67
76	61½	7	W Penn El 7%	10	71	71	71	..
85	83	6	W Penn Pw 6%	120	91	89	89	91
108½	98	7	W Penn Pw 7%	10	106½	106½	106½	..
13½	11⅝	..	Westn Dairy P A	100	11⅛	11½	11⅛	..
3½	2⅝	..	Westn Dairy PB	1000	3	3	3	3
7¾	4⅞	..	Westn Maryland	600	5½	5½	5½	5⅝
44⅜	33	6	Westn Union	6800	37	35½	35½	36
30¼	19⅞	2½	Westing Elec	12800	24½	23⅛	23⅜	23⅞
8¼	6	..	Weston El Onstru	600	6	6	6	6⅜
10¼	8⅛	..	White Motor	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
1	½	..	White Sew M	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1⅞	1½	..	White Sew M pf	100	1½	1½	1½	..
4⅞	3¼	..	Wilcox Oil & G	200	3⅞	3½	3½	3¾
3	2⅛	..	Willys-Overland	600	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
44⅜	36¾	2.40	Woolworth	15200	39	37⅜	38¼	38½
23¼	15½	..	Worthgton Pump	1600	17½	16¼	16½	17¼
57	48¼	4	Wrigley	1400	47	45¾	45¾	47⅞
			—Y—					
5	3⅛	..	Yellow Truck	600	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3½

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in scrip. dPaid in 1931. eLast payment.

Investment Trust Buys 77,778 Shares Of Its Own Stock

Trustees of the Massachusetts Investors Trust in their annual report covering operations during 1931, set forth the holdings of securities and average cost per share.

A rather unique feature is the information volunteered as to the repurchases of the trust's shares. During 1931, repurchases amounted to 77,778 shares at a total cost of $1,427,537 or between $18 and $19 a share. Average paid-in capital on Dec. 31, last, was above $30 a share. Whereas the general investment trust procedure has been to cancel repurchased stock at the price per share represented by paid-in capital and credit to surplus the difference between the price at which the stock was purchased and the stated capital, the repurchased stock of Massachusetts Investors Trust is being cancelled at the price paid for it.

Income account for the year ended Dec. 31, 1931, including United Investors, Inc., from Oct. 20 to Dec. 30, follows:

Income:	
Cash divs received	$899,640
Proceeds from sale of stock divs	51,832
Interest	13,229
Total income	964,701
Expenses:	
Comp of trustees incl fee paid agent	57,882
Transfer agent fee	25,158
Misc exp	15,098
Legal exp	4,739
Prov for taxes	35,434
Total expenses	138,312
Net income	826,389
Undistributed inc Dec. 31, '30 (net)	110,612
Total net and undistributed inc	937,000
Dividends paid	914,933
Undistributed income Dec. 31, 1931	22,067

Realized net loss from sales of securities for 1931 amounted to $1,961,962. Unrealized depreciation of securities on Dec. 31, 1931 was $12,251,995, compared with $4,546,586 a year earlier, making a net increase in unrealized depreciation during 1931 of $7,705,409. During this period, paid-in capital increased from $19,395,372 to $26,309,938. Assets of United Securities Trust Associates amounting to $4,419,068 were acquired in October, 1931.

BENDIX AVIATION KEEPS PLANT OPEN

CHICAGO, Feb. 9—Bendix Aviation Corporation, owing to receipt of additional business, has decided to keep its airplane wheel and brake division plant at South Bend open on a full-time basis and make necessary machinery installations and changes after working hours. This division now has sufficient orders to run at capacity through the middle of April.

On Jan. 23 Bendix advised the trade it would be necessary to close the plant during March to permit installation of new equipment recently purchased, which would enable the company to produce more efficiently and reduce manufacturing costs. Additional business received since then caused a change in plans.

RUBBER NOW BELOW FOUR CENTS POUND

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—A contract for delivery of standard ribbed smoked sheet crude rubber changed hands on the Rubber Exchange of New York Monday afternoon at 3.92 cents, a new low for the American market, and eight points below the short-lived record established Feb. 3. The price was paid on the February delivery.

New developments unfavorable to rubber were lacking. The London market was unchanged from Saturday, and the Singapore market was suspended in observance of the Chinese New Year.

NEW PIERCE ARROW DIVISION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 9—Believing that business recovery will be quickened through a complete unification of sales and advertising forces the Pierce Arrow Motor Company, of Buffalo, has formed an advertising and sales development division, it was announced by Mr. A. J. Chanter, first vice-president and general manager of the company. Mr. William M. Baldwin has been named head of the new department. He has been associated with the company for 15 years, having been advertising manager and assistant general sales manager.

GOTHAM SILK HOSIERY

Gotham Silk Hosiery Co., Inc., reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net income of $90,370 after depreciation, inventory write-down and interest, including special profit and loss credits of $97,319. Profit before reserves was $187,689. After reserves of $576,034 compared with commitment for silk and $30,833 reserve for sundry investments and receivables, there was a deficit of $419,177. In 1930 net loss was $558,979 after depreciation, interest, inventory write-down, etc.

ROAN ANTELOPE COPPER MILL

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—The Roan Antelope Copper Mill treated 90,700 tons of ore in January, averaging 3.77 per cent copper, according to cable advices from Rhodesia, South Africa, to C. D. Barney & Co. Smelter production was 2457 tons of blister copper assaying 99.52 per cent. The December mill total was 159,000 tons of 3.78 per cent ore and shipments for that month were 4164 tons of blister copper, assaying 99.72 per cent.

NEW YORK CENTRAL RECALLS MEN

CLEVELAND, Feb. 9—New York Central Railroad will recall 1100 men to work at its Collingwood locomotive shops Feb. 15. The men are being taken on to take care of large repair orders which have accumulated over the last few months, during which time the plant has been practically inactive with about 100 men at work.

POND CREEK POCAHONTAS CO.

In January Pond Creek Pocahontas Company mined 87,688 tons of coal, compared with 72,909 tons in December.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Heavy; some issues at new lows.

Bonds: Irregular; rails steady.

Curb: Easy; trading dull.

Foreign exchanges: Irregular; yen steady.

Cotton: Steady; local selling; easier stock market.

Sugar: Easy; easier spot market.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Easy; increased world visible supply; bearish weather forecast.

Corn: Easy; favorable weather reports; easiness wheat and stock markets.

Cattle: Quiet and steady.

Hogs: Steady to higher.

FOREIGN

LONDON—Trading on the Stock Exchange continued dull today, Indian stocks being the only bright features. Gilt-edged securities suffered on realizing, and copper shares were affected by American advices regarding the unfavorable industrial outlook for iron and steels.

PARIS—Heaviness of metal prices and foreign markets affected the Bourse, which showed losses in most departments. The closing was heavy.

BERLIN—Boerse closed.

GRAINS OFF WITH SECURITY PRICES

CHICAGO, Feb. 9 (AP)—Lowest points in grain values today came during the last hour, intensified by indications that feed use of domestic wheat had been greatly overestimated.

Persistent declines in New York stock market values had a noticeable bearish effect too on all cereals. Colder weather was forecast in Kansas and Nebraska, but there were no complaints of crop damage.

Wheat closed unsettled, ½c to ⅞c under yesterday's finish, corn ½c to ¾c down, oats ¼c to ⅝c off, and provisions showing 2 to 10 cents decline.

DIVIDENDS

Edison General Italian Electric Company declared a dividend of 8 per cent for 1931, compared with 12 per cent in 1930.

Canadian Pacific Railway declared the regular quarterly dividend of 31¼ cents on the common, payable April 1 in Canadian funds to stock of record March 1. The dividend is being paid out of surplus reserve. The company states that hereafter dividends will be declared semi-annually instead of quarterly. The next meeting at which the dividend will be declared will be in August.

Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of $1.50 on the 6 per cent and $1.75 on the 7 per cent cumulative preferred, payable March 15 to stock of record Feb. 29.

Truscon Steel Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 20.

National Sugar Refining Company of New Jersey declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable April 1 to stock of record March 1.

Iron Fireman Manufacturing Company declared a quarterly dividend of 10 cents, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 19.

The General Asphalt Company declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable March 15 to stock of record March 1. In the two preceding quarters the company paid 50 cents.

New York Shipbuilding declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 19.

Best & Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable March 15 to stock of record Feb. 25.

The Norfolk & Western Railroad Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of $2.50 a share on the common stock, payable March 19 to stock of record Feb. 29.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	6.60	6.61	6.55	6.56	—.05
May	6.79	6.79	6.74	6.75	—.04
July	6.94	6.95	6.90	6.91	—.05
October	7.15	7.16	7.11	7.12	—.07
December	7.29	7.32	7.27	7.27	—.07
January	7.34	7.38	7.34	7.35	—.06

Spots 6.65, down 5 points. Tone at close steady.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	6.72	6.72	6.63	6.63	—.10
May	6.86	6.88	6.82	6.82	—.17
July	7.02	7.04	7.00	7.00	—.05
October	7.22	7.22	7.18	7.18	..

Tone at close steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	5.24	5.25	5.21	5.24	..
May	5.24	5.24	5.21	5.24	..
July	5.25	5.25	5.22	5.25	+.01
October	5.28	5.29	5.26	5.29	+.01
December	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.35	+.01
January	5.35	5.36	5.33	5.36	+.01

Spots 5.56, down 3 points. Tone at close steady. Sales 2000.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net chg.
February	....	67.50	— .50
March	68.20b	68.10b	— .10
April	68.20b	68.30	
September	68.50b	68.50	
October	68.70	68.50	— .20
November	70.10d	68.50	— .30
December	68.50b	68.50	— .30
January	70.70d	68.50	— .30

Tone at close steady. b—Bid. d—Offered.

STOCK AND BOND FINANCING

Stock and bond financing for January, Standard Statistics Company says, was the smallest reported for any month in recent years, except October, 1931. It totaled $60,200,000. Bonds aggregating $56,100,000 made up practically all of the month's financing. In 1930, the total financing for January was $764,000,000, and in 1931 it aggregated $629,000,000 for the month.

HAMILTON BROWN SHOE COMPANY

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 9—Hamilton Brown Shoe Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1931, net loss of $2,656,423 after depreciation, taxes, etc. Balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1931, shows total assets of $3,207,893 and deficit of $1,770,239. Current assets amounted to $1,520,959 and current liabilities $63,732.

American Can Places Order For Tin Plate

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—The American Can Company has completed arrangements with the U. S. Steel Corporation for its 1932 tin plate requirements, it was learned today. The two companies have a long-term contract.

Although the tonnage involved was not announced, it was believed the value of the order was about $35,000,000.

What effect this business might have on unfilled orders of the Steel Corporation, whose backlog statement as of Jan. 31 appears tomorrow, was not known, but it was recalled that usually the company does not include its American Can business in the unfilled tonnage report as soon as it is received. The volume is usually allocated from month to month as specifications for delivery are made.

Tin plate requirements of American Can have averaged 8,000,000 boxes, or 400,000 tons, annually for the last several years. The current price is $4.75 cents for a box of 100 pounds compared with a quotation of $5 a year ago.

Can manufacturers normally arrange for their tin plate needs for the following year in November or December, but because of business uncertainties this practice was not followed in 1931.

EARNINGS REPORT OF COMMONWEALTH EDISON COMPANY

Commonwealth Edison Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1931, net income of $16,322,541 after depreciation, interest and taxes, equal to $10.40 a share on the 1,569,420 shares of $100 par outstanding at the end of the year, compared with $16,402,588, or $11.51 a share on 1,425,100 shares, in 1930.

Current assets on Dec. 31, 1931, amounted to $30,618,202 and current liabilities, including accruals, were $20,305,007, compared with $33,730,804 and $20,313,354, respectively, on Dec. 31, 1930. Cash was $14,435,240, compared with $19,858,027.

FEDERATED CAPITAL ASSETS $18.93 SHARE

Federated Capital Corporation for the eight months ended Dec. 31 shows net assets of $2,315,166, valued at closing prices Dec. 31, equal to $18.93 a share on 122,320 shares (par $25) of 6 per cent preferred.

Loss on sale of securities during the period on the basis of average cost was $3,605,845. Excess in cost of securities over the market value thereof Dec. 31 was $435,332.

Investments, at Dec. 31 market or bid prices, are carried in balance sheet at $1,315,362. Total assets aggregated $2,378,914, including cash of $1,038,970. Operating deficit was $992,833.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Feb. 9	Last Feb. 8
5	Allied K'd	45	45	45	..
30	Am Found	87½	87½	87½	..
5	Am Pneu 1pf	14	14	14	..
1216	Am T&T	112½	110⅛	111⅛	111½
10	Bos El	74	74	74	73
28	Bos & Alb	125	124	125	125
25	Brown pf	8¼	8	8	..
200	Con Sec	2	2	2	2
100	Cop Range	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
7E0	Cr C & Int	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
45	Edison Elec	175	182	182	184
80	Em Asso	7½	7¼	7½	7½
67	Gen Elec Sp	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	..
5	Georgian pf	8	8	8	..
100	Hathaway B	4	4	4	..
33	Hygrade	18⅞	18	18⅞	19
55	Me Cent	15	15	15	..
1314	Mass Util	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
181	Nash	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	16
10	NE Pub pf	6½	6½	6½	6⅛
30	NE Tel	108	107¼	107¼	108
1400	No Butte	.40	.40	.40	.40
19	Prov Worc	110	110	110	110
110	Quincy Min	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
300	Reece But	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
45	Shawmut	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
20	Spencer Trask	11½	11½	11½	11½
178	Stone Web	10⅜	10	10¼	10½
532	Swift & Co	18	17½	17½	17½
275	Torrington	30	30	30	30¼
200	Uni Found	1⅝	1½	1⅝	..
385	Uni Shoe	37	36¼	36¼	36½
40	Uni Gas	2¼	1¾	1¾	2¼
900	Venez H	.25	.25	.25	..
181	War Bros	4⅝	4⅜	4½	..
20	Westfield	16	16	16	15½
	BONDS				
$1000	Amoskeag 6s	58	58	58	..
1000	NE Tel 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	..

COTTON MARKET QUIET

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—A slight opening decline in response to the relatively easy tone of Liverpool was followed by a generally quiet and steady market in cotton today. A little southern and local selling was absorbed by trade buying or covering, and after selling off from 6.79 to 6.75, May held around 6.77 at 2 o'clock when the general list was 1 to 3 points net lower.

CRUDE OIL OUTPUT DECREASES

TULSA, Okla., Feb. 8—Daily average production of crude oil in the United States in the week ended Feb. 6 totaled 2,148,245 barrels, a decrease of 20,690 from the preceding week, according to the Oil & Gas Journal.

CALIFORNIA OIL OUTPUT DROPS

Crude oil production in California in the first week of February totaled 498,230 barrels daily, a decrease of 720 barrels from the preceding week, according to the California Oil World.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Feb 9 (AP)—Consols for money today were 54¾, De Beers 3½ and Rand Mines 2¾. Money was 4½ per cent and discount rates—short bills, 4¾@5⅛ per cent, and three-month bills 4⅞@5⅛ per cent.

GLOBE-WERNICKE COMPANY

CINCINNATI, Feb. 9—The net loss of Globe-Wernicke Company for the seven months ended Dec. 31 was $432,818 after interest, etc. Current assets Dec. 31 were $3,048,914 and current liabilities $1,035,683.

IVAR KREUGER GIVES VIEWS ON BUSINESS

Says International and Swedish Match Affairs Satisfactory

Mr. Ivar Kreuger, executive head of the Kreuger group of companies, consisting of Swedish Match Company, International Match Corporation and Kreuger & Toll, while in Boston Monday addressed a small meeting at the Chamber of Commerce. He spoke frankly and at some length on general economic conditions and on the position of his own companies.

Referring to the International Match Corporation, Mr. Kreuger stated that the match business has been very satisfactory during the last year. He did not know of a single case where it was necessary to lower the price of matches.

Manufacturing costs have in some cases gone down considerably. Volume of business showed a slight increase in 1931 over 1930.

The Match Corporation's holdings of Government bonds have naturally declined in market value, although there has not been a single case during 1931 of default on bond coupons.

No Actual Defaults

Even Ecuador, Turkey and Bolivia, which are making no payments to others, have paid the Match Corporation every penny of interest due. Since the beginning of this year there has been a case, not of actual default, but where the company has had to accept payment for Hungarian bonds in pengo instead of dollars.

It is quite possible that during the remainder of 1932, in Mr. Kreuger's opinion, there will be some similar cases, but he estimates that they will not affect more than perhaps 20 per cent of the coupon interest, provided Germany continues paying.

And he remarked that as late as the fifteenth of January Germany paid the last coupon and the next is not due until July 15. "Even if that should be delayed," he said, "I do not think there is any reason to fear that it will be delayed for very long. Under all conditions, I do not believe that the income of International Match will be affected so much that it will not be able to show for 1932 approximately the same income as for 1931."

Transfer Difficulties

Transfer difficulties were referred to by Mr. Kreuger, who said that there has been some hitch in getting profits out of such countries as Hungary, Jugoslavia, Bulgaria and Austria. All such profits which cannot be transferred into currencies of countries having free exchange conditions are carried on a special account and written down to $1.

A preliminary estimate of 1931 profits of International Match is between $12,000,000 and $14,000,000, comparing with more than $20,000,000 in the previous year but nevertheless well above the dividend requirements. Substantial profits of a temporary or extraordinary nature enjoyed by the company in 1930 were not received in 1931.

The situation of Swedish Match Co. is much the same as that of International Match. Mr. Kreuger spoke only briefly on Swedish Match but went into the properties and business of Kreuger & Toll quite fully. One of Kreuger & Toll's companies, the L. M. Ericsson Telephone Co., had a profit of 14,500,000 Swedish crowns in 1931, compared with 7,000,000 in 1930, and is one of the few European companies to show an increase over 1930.

Natural Resources

Principally to divide the risk, Kreuger & Toll has made some of its largest investments in companies controlling natural resources. These comprise Grangesberg Iron Company, which exports half of all the iron ore that is exported in the world, figured on iron content; the Swedish Pulp Company, with the most valuable forests in existence covering an area 60 per cent of that of Holland, and the Boliden Mining Company, owning what Mr. Kreuger considers to be one of the most important gold mines in the world.

Kreuger & Toll has issued 4,000,000 American certificates to pay for this property, receiving therefor 80 per cent of the stock, or 670,000 of the 840,000 shares.

Incidentally the transaction was made more attractive from the buyer's standpoint by the action of Sweden in going off the gold standard as the option was based on Swedish crowns which have depreciated one-third.

Prominent American mining experts have estimated the ore reserves of the mine to be worth about $48,000,000,—the part of the mine that has already been proved.

In addition to gold, it contains silver, copper, bismuth and sulphur sufficient to pay cost of operation. The mine is now working at the rate of 300,000 tons of ore a year and it is hoped in June to increase it to 600,000 tons a year. This means a gold production, according to Mr. Kreuger, of $665,000 a month which ought to be clear profit, although not necessarily the first year because of the heavy expenses connected with starting operations.

Other Investments

Other large investments of Kreuger & Toll are in real estate in Stockholm, Berlin, Paris and elsewhere. Income from the Stockholm real estate has increased every year for 10 years including 1931. It is expected to be still higher in 1932. From its Berlin real estate the company receives a continuous satisfactory income and is getting it transferred.

An important opportunity for profit is believed to exist in Paris where prices for real estate are only about 10 per cent of prices for comparable property in London. Restrictive rent laws explain this situation but these rent laws expire in 1934.

The Kreuger & Toll profit for 1931, Mr. Kreuger gave as $21,000,000 approximately, before interest on participating debentures, compared with more than $32,000,000 in 1930. This means $2.19 per American certificate in 1931 compared with $3.04 in 1930.

QUIET TONE DEVELOPS IN CLOTH MARKET

Buying Is Confined to Immediate Needs and Volume Reduced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 9—Cotton cloth buyers were reluctant last week to follow the stiff advances made by the mills at the end of the previous week. Those advances were made on the news of the regulation plans published on Jan. 30.

It was expected that there would be a strong demand on the assurance of price stability, and the mills marked up their prices about ¼c above the previous recent advances.

Buying was therefore confined almost exclusively to immediate needs, and was considerably reduced in volume. Some converters who had made forward commitments at the low prices of early January found profit in offering some of their surplus goods below the mill prices. These offerings were quickly absorbed, and mills made some sales at the new prices.

Merchandising Is Poor

About midweek, after the second-hand offerings had been exhausted, the prevailing quietness led some mills to accept bids below the established levels and a drop of about ⅛c was recorded on most active print cloth numbers. This caused many buyers to withdraw from the market awaiting further concessions. They describe the week as one of very poor merchandising on the part of the mills.

The 39-inch 80x80s, 4.00-yard print cloth, sold at 5⅞c for actual spots, 5¾c for February, 5⅝c for March and 5½c for April, and later delivery. The 72x76s, 4.25-yard, developed a marked scarcity of quick goods which were taken at 5½c when found, March delivery brought 5⅜ and later 5¼c.

The 68x72s, 4.75-yard, sold early at 4⅜c for future and 4½c for spot, but later any delivery could be had for 4⅜c. Early sales of 38½-inch, 64x60s, 5.35-yard, were made at 4c for spots, but later all deliveries brought 3⅞c.

Narrow print cloths were firm and in good demand. The bag trade took good volumes of a number of constructions. The 27-inch, 64x60, 7.60-yard, sold at 2⅞c, with the nearest delivery available placed at late February.

The 28-inch of the same count brought 3c for near-by and 3⅛c for later delivery, and the 32-inch, 64x60s, 6.50-yard, 3⅛c for spot and 3¼c for later delivery.

Pajama checks sold spasmodically for 4⅝c for 36½-inch, 72x80s, 4.70-yard, and at 5½c for 88 squares, 4.00-yard. There was a good call for 37-inch 3.95-yard drills at 3⅞c to 4c, according to quality. Osnaburgs moved in light volume at 5½c for the 40-inch, 7-ounce goods, and at 3⅜c for 36-inch, 3.90-yard.

Broadcloths Are Quiet

The demand for carded broadcloths was somewhat diminished. Most numbers were quiet, but the 37-inch 100x60s 4.10-yard continued in strong demand at 6⅛c for spot and some futures; other future deliveries brought 6c. The 90x60 moved at 4½c, and the 80x56 5.10-yard at 4¼c. There were light sales of 112x60 3.85-yard at 6½c.

Sheetings were active and firm. This section was noticeable as being more stable than print cloths, since each advance had been accompanied by good buying before the next advance was posted. This has largely eliminated the probability of later weakness in case of diminished demand.

The 31-inch 48 square 5.00-yard and the 36-inch of the same count and weight sold at 3¼c. The 36-inch 48x44 3.25-yard brought 4⅝c and the 40x38 3.90-yard 3¾c for future but 4c for spot delivery. The 40-inch 44x40 5.50-yard moved at 3¼c for future and 3⅜c for spot delivery.

In the fine and fancy goods division trade was only moderately active, and consisted mostly of small orders for a great variety of styles. Much of the business was directly traced to cautious but steady buying of finished goods.

The aggregate sales made a fair volume for the week. Buyers seemed reluctant to place orders for future needs. Mills interpret this as a good sign as it leaves a large unfilled demand which is expected to develop into a good buying movement before long.

The recent notice by finishers of an advance of ¼c a yard for finishing sheer fabric produced a demand for quick goods to be delivered before the advance took effect on Feb. 8.

Fair Combed Lawns Volume

Combed lawns sold in moderate volume at 6¼c-6¾c for 40-inch 9.00 yard 76x72s. Interest in combed lawns shifted to other counts both higher and lower, the 40-inch 7.50-yard 96x92s increased in price from 9⅛-¼c early to 9¼-½c later.

Carded lawns sold at 4¾-5c 72x56s 36-inch 10.25-yard and the 72x60s 10.00-yard at 4⅞c southern but eastern makes brought 5-5¼c. Combed ratines created considerable interest last week.

There was moderate buying of 37-inch 3.00-yard combed ratines in various counts at around 7c a yard, but the individual orders were small. Voiles were taken in moderate quantities generally in the hard twists.

In the rayon and rayon mixed goods there was an increase of buying of all rayon panne satin at 40c for the 225x64s 40-inch 150 denier goods for quick delivery, but buyers were not interested in future deliveries. Small sales were made of all ascetate 320x96s at 70c. The demand for quick deliveries of rayon French crepes has become so intense that premiums of 1c a yard are paid over contract prices.

The 112x64s 40-inch French crepe with low luster warp and voile twist filling using 100 denier 40-filament yarn both ways sold at 27c-27¼c, deliveries running into April. The 96x52s with similar yarn specifications sold at 23-24c.

INTERSTATE TRANSIT LINES

CHICAGO, Feb. 9 — Interstate Transit Lines, jointly controlled by Chicago & North Western and Union Pacific, and Greyhound Lines, agreed to coöperate to the fullest extent in providing a coördinated traffic service. Interstate will take over bus operations of Pickwick-Greyhound Lines between Chicago and Omaha via Des Moines.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	82¾	82¾
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	35	34
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	31½	31¼
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	28⅛	27⅞
Amer Cyanamid 5s '42	75	75
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	39½	38⅛
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	67¾	67½
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	66½	66
Amer Inter 5½s '49	68½	68
Amer Smelting 5s '47	93	93
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	101½	101½
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	101⅝	101
Amer T&T col 5s '46	99	98⅞
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	96	95½
Amer T&T 5s '65	96	95⅝
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	101¾	101¼
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	83½	83¼
Amer Writing Paper 6s' 47	22	22
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	12	12
Ann Arbor 1st 4s '95	25¼	25
Armour & Co 4½s '39	72⅛	72⅛
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	61¼	61
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	76½	76¼
Atch T&SF adp 4s '95 sta	76	76
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	76	76
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	85	84¾
Atch T&SF 4s '05	81	81
Atch T&SF 4s '09	73	73
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	91½	91½
Atch T&SF Rky Mt 4s '65	82	81⅞
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	23½	23
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s' 52	76½	76
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s' 59	40	40½
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	101	101
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s'48	81	81
Balt &Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	56	56
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	80¼	79½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	50¾	49¼
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	61⅝	60
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	75	75
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	90¾	90¾
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	60	60
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	71	70¼
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	100¼	100
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	100	99⅞
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	75¼	75¼
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	93	92¾
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	16¼	16¼
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	41⅛	41⅛
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	97¾	97¾
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	86¼	85⅛
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	91⅞	91⅞
Bush Term con 5s '55	60⅛	60
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	66	65
Calif Gas & Elec 5s '37	101	101
Calif Petroleum deb 5½s '38	69	69
Can Nat Ry 7½s '51	76¼	75⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	76½	75½
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	81⅝	81½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	81½	81⅜
Can North deb 6½s '46	96¼	95¾
Can North deb 7s '40	94¾	94⅝
Can Pacific 4½s '46	71¼	71¼
Can Pacific 4½s '60	71	71
Can Pacific 5s '54	74½	74½
Cen Hud Gas 5s	97¼	96¾
Cen Ill & Gas 1st 5s '51	73	72
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	77	76½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	70	66
Ches Corp 5s '47	69¾	69
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	81¼	81¼
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	88¼	88¼
Ches & O con 5s '39	100⅛	100⅛
Ches & O 4½s B	81⅝	81
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	84¾	84½
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	93¾	93¾
Chicago & Erie RR	80⅞	80⅞
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	14	14
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	51	50½
Chicago Ind & L gen 5s '66	32½	30
Chicago Ind & L gen 6s '66	35	35
Chicago M&StP 4¾s	66	66
Chicago M&StP 4½ rcts E '89	65½	65½
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	9½	9⅛
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	36	34⅞
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	39	38¾
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	28½	27
Chicago & Nw 4½ C	39¼	39¼
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33 reg	72	72
Chicago Railway 5s '27	46½	46½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	57½	55½
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	52	50½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	36½	36
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	99⅛	99⅛
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	107⅜	107⅜
Chile Copper 5s '47	50	49¾
Cin Un Terminal 4½s A 2020	90	90
Cin Un T 5s Rct	95⅞	95⅞
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	74⅛	74⅛
Clev CC&StL 6s C '41	95	95
Clev CC&StL StL div 4s '90	68	68
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	80	80
Clev Un Term 5s '73	90	90
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	94⅛	94
Colonial Oil 6s '38	34	34
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	90	90
Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '61	74⅞	74
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr.	77½	77½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	76	76
Com Cred Co 6s '34	92	92
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	80½	80¼
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	19¼	19¼
Con Gas 4½s '51	90	89¾
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	101½	101
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	97¾	97¾
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	80	80
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	70	69¾
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	52	52
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	18¼	18¼
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	81⅞	81⅞
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71	88	88
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	28½	28½
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	90¼	90⅛
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	100¼	100¼
Detroit Ed 5s '49	96	95½
Detroit Riv Tun 4½s '61	80	80
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	81	81
Duquesne P L 4½s '67	94½	94⅜
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	71	71
Erie RR ref 5s '67	40	38¾
Erie RR gen lien	57	57
Erie RR gen 5s '75	40	39
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	23	23
Fla East Coast 5s '74 ct	5	5
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	44¼	44¼
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	99⅛	99
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	98	98
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	76	76
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	4	4
Goodrich 6s '45	39½	39
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	73¼	73
Gotham S Hos '36	75¼	75¼
Gould Coupler 6s '40	23	23
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	91¼	91
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	94¼	94¼
Great Northern 7s '36 A	91¾	91
Gulf & Ship Is RR 5s	30	30
Houston Oil 5½s '40	63	63
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	57	57
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	81½	80¾
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100¼	100¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	98	97¾
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	46½	45¾
Ill Central 4¾s '66	38	37
Ill Central CSstY&NO 4½s '63	35½	35
Ill Steel dem 4½s '40	95⅜	95⅜
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	78	78
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	47	46
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	60	59⅝
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	56	55¾
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	50	49¾
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	50	49⅛
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	37½	36½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	71	70¼
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	63	63
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	41½	41½
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	48¾	48¾
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	17	17
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	48	47
Int Paper 6s '55	29	29
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	43½	43½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	47	47
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	46	45
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	61	61
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	92	92
Kan City P & L 4½s 'B	92¼	92¼
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	65½	65½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	82⅛	80½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	76	76
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	85⅛	85⅛
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	70	70
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	70½	70½
L'Autaro 6s '54	11⅞	11⅞
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	56½	56½
Loew's Inc 6s '41	84	83⅛
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	43¼	43
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	93	92¼
L&N uni 4s '40	80	79¼
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	4¾	4
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	35⅜	35
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	84½	84½
Metro Water 5½s '50	43	42¾
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	93¼	93¼
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	88½	88⅛
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	40	40
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	56½	55⅛
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	66⅜	66⅜
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	75½	75½
Mo Ill 5s	40	40
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	34	33½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	55	54⅞
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	52	51¼
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	51⅝	51¼
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	51¾	51½
Mo Pac 5s I '81	51¾	51¼
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	37⅞	36
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	89¾	89¾
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	78½	78½
Morris & Essex 4½s '55	74½	74½
Murray Body 6½s '34	85	85
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	16⅞	16⅞
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	89	88¾
Nat Steel 5s	73	73
Newberry 5½s	78	78
New Eng T&T 5s '52	98¾	98¾
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	73	73
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	74	73¾
N O T & M 5½s '54	37	36½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	85½	85¼
NYC&HR 4½s N	66¾	65½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	66	65¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	72⅝	72
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	86	86
NYC L SL cou 3½s '96	67½	67½
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	72	72
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	32½	31½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	37	35½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	48½	45
NY Dock Co 5s '38	33½	33
NY Edison 5s '44	98	97½
NY GELH&P 5s '48	102	102
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	63	63
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	52½	52½
NY NH&H 4½s '67	68¼	68¼
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	88¼	88¼
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	48¼	47
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	97	96¾
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	66½	66½
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	56	56
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	86½	86¼
Norf & W con 4s '96	84⅞	84
Norf & W div 4s '44	90¼	89⅝
North Am Co 5s '61	80¼	80
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	88	88
Nor Ohio Tr & It 6s A '47	94¼	93¼
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	59	59
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	77¼	77¼
Nor Pacific 5s 2047 D	74½	74½
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	87	86½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	96	95
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	73½	72½
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	72½	72½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	94⅝	94⅝
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	100	99½
Pac Tel & Tel r.g 5s '52	96⅝	96⅝
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '45	101½	101½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	13	13
Paramount Public 5½s '50	46	46
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	42½	42½
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	83	82¾
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	68½	67
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	74½	73½
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	92	92
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	71	71
Penn Railroad 5s '64	80	80
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	86⅝	86⅝
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	97¾	99¼
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	90	89⅞
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	45⅝	45⅝
Phil Balt & Wash 4s '43	89	89
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	50⅝	50⅝
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	84⅝	84½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	92½	92½
Phil Railway 4s '37	19½	19½
Pitts CC&StL 5s A '70	88	88
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	58	56⅝
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	30	30
Radio-Keith ct p pd	100	100
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	85½	85⅛
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	40	40
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	12¼	12¼
Rio G & W col 4s '49	50	50
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	55	55
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	76½	76
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	30	29¾
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	21½	20½
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	36½	36½
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	91	91
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	74¾	74½
Seabd A L 6s ct	3⅝	3½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	72	72
Shell Union 5s '47	69	68½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	69¾	69
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	81	81
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	84	84
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	95	95
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	92½	92½
Smith A O 6½s '33	101	101
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	78¼	77
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	67	67
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	64	63
Southern Pacific SF Ter 4s '50	77	77
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	48	47
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	58	57⅞
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	97¾	97⅝
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	100⅜	100⅜
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	88	87¾
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	98	97
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	70	70
Texas Corp 5s '44	76	75¾
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	62⅞	62⅞
Third Ave adj 5s '60	37¼	36⅞
Truax Traer Coal 6½s '43	22¾	22¾
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	100⅛	100⅛
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	100	99⅞
Union El L & P 5½s '54	99¾	99¾
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	87½	87⅛
Union Pacific 4½s '67	78	78
U S Rubber Co 5s '47	47¾	47¾
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	79½	78
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	41½	40½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	44¾	44½
Virginia Ry 5s '62	87	86⅞
Wabash RR 5½s '75	15	15
Walworth 6½s '35 ww	21	21
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	30	30
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	97½	97½
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	96¾	96¾
Western Electric 5s '44	92⅞	92⅞
Western Maryland 4s '52	56	56
Western Maryland 5½s '77	58	57
Western Union R E 4½s '50	74	74
Western Union 5s '51	65⅝	65⅝
Western Union 6½s '36	86	86
Western Union 5s '60	63½	63½
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	97½	97½
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	9⅝	9½
Wilkesbarre & East 1st 5s '42	25¾	25⅜
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	32½	32½
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	69¾	69¾

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Feb 9	Last Feb 8
3½s '47	94.14	94.14	94.14	94.11
1st 4¼s '47 conv	98.13	98.9	98.13	98.11
4th 4¼s '38	99.8	99.6	99.8	99.7
US 3s '55	86.3	85.25	86.2	85.28
US 3⅛s '49	87.2	86.29	87.	86.29
US 3⅜s '43 Mar.	92.8	92.8	92.8	92.7
US 3⅜s '43 June	92.6	92.4	92.6	92.2
US 3⅜s '47	90.30	90.30	90.30	90.30
US 3¾s '56	92.23	92.10	92.16	92.14
US 4s '54	96.16	96.15	96.15	96.15
US 4¼s '52	100.10	100.8	100.8	100.3

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitib P&P 5s '53	38⅝	38
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	11	11
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	51½	51½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	51½	51½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	51½	51½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	51	½51½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	51¾	51¾
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	52	51½
Australia 4½s '56	47	46¾
Australia 5s '55	52¾	52¼
Australia 5s '57	46¼	45½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	91¾	91
Austria Hydro 6½s	38	38
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	33⅞	33⅞
Belgium (King) 6s '45	84	84
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	87¼	87
Belgium (King) 7s '55	94½	94⅜
Belgium (King) 7s '56	95¼	94⅝
Berlin (City) 6s '58	25⅜	25¼
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	27¾	27¾
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	43½	43½
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	39⅝	39⅝
Berlin Elec 6s '55	30⅝	30⅝
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	6½	6½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	8	8
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	100⅜	100⅛
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	18¼	18¼
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	18¼	18
Brisbane 5s '57	35	35
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	33¼	33
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	71¾	71½
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	88¼	87⅞
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	11¼	11¼
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	14	14
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	12	12
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	28½	28½
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	20	20
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	21	21
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	21½	21¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	23	23
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	24	23¼
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	50¼	50¼
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	23	23
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	75¾	75¾
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	35	35
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	90	90
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	57¾	57¾
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	69	69
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	40	40
Duke Price Power 6s '66	74¾	74¾
Estonia Bank 7s '67	32½	32½
Fiat 7s '46 war	80	80
Finland 5½s '58	45	45
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	44⅝	44⅝
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	85	84¼
French (Rep) 7s '49	112	111⅞
French (Rep) 7½s '41	112¾	112⅛
German 7s '49	61⅜	61
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	38½	38½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	36½	36
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	33½	33½
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	46½	46½
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	47½	46½
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	50	50
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	36¾	36⅜
Graz 8s '54	36	36
Greek 6s '68	36	35½
Hamburg 6s '46	32	32
Harpen 6s '49 ww	40	40
Helsingfors 6½s '60	42	41⅝
Hungary (King)s 7½s A'44	47⅝	47⅜
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	20	20
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	26⅛	26⅛
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	69	69
Italy (King) 7s '51	87½	87¼
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	50½	50
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	57	57
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	65	65
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	76¾	76
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	56	55
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	63	62
Lyons (City) 6s '34	100⅜	100⅛
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	100⅜	100⅛
Mex 4s small A '04	2	2
Milan (City) 6½s '52	65	65
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	13½	13⅜
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	70½	70½
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	103⅝	103½
New South Wales 5s '57	44¾	44¾
New South Wales 5s '58	44	43
Nord Rys 6½s '50	98¼	98
Norway (King) 5s '63	70⅛	70⅛
Norway (King) 5½s '65	71¾	71¼
Norwegian El 5½s '57	57	57
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	54¼	54¼
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	59½	59⅝
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	90	90
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	101⅝	101⅝
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	90¾	90¾
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	6	6
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	12½	12½
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	52½	52½
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	54¼	54
Prussia 6s '52	30¼	30¼
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	51	51
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	36⅝	36⅝
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	26	25½
Rhinelbe 7s '46	34¼	34¼
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	9	9
Rome (City) 6½s '52	68	68
Roumania 1s '59	52	52
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	59¼	59¼
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	23	23
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	31½	31
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	37	37
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	42	41
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	45½	45½
Silesia Bk 6s '47	26	26
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	38¾	38¾
Swiss Government 5½s '46	102¼	102
Taiwan Elec 5½s '71	55½	54
Toho Elec Pow 6s '32	98¼	98¼
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	57⅛	56⅞
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	59	59
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	52⅞	51
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	70	65
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	93½	93½
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	29⅞	28¾
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	29½	29
Unterelbe 6s '53	32	32
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64	30⅝	30⅝
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	31⅝	31½
Vienna 6s '52	55⅝	55½
Warsaw 7s '58	38½	38½
Westphalia El 6s '53	25⅝	25½
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	63⅝	62⅞

Hopeful Sentiment Steadily Growing

A BETTER public attitude seems to be in the ascendency, according to the most capable economic analysts among government officials. They discern a growth of the idea of self-reliance and greater hopefulness among people at large, with a disposition to tackle difficulties and solve them. The thought that prosperity can be brought back at a stroke or that some magic formula will take the place of planning and hard work, has been utterly discarded, if it ever had much of a place in the public consciousness. That weak spots remain and unemployment looms large is recognized. What is reassuring is the gradual growth in confidence, and that in coöperation is the hope of the future.

The improved sentiment is in part on the expectations that the Reconstruction Corporation will bolster the banking situation, that the wage agreement between railroad employees and managements will permit the carriers to make some money and also increase employment, and that the anti-hoarding campaign will bring generous fruit.

Tampa Electric Makes Report For Year 1931

The Tampa Electric Co. report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1931, shows a balance of earnings, after deducting retirement reserve appropriation and preferred dividends, of $1,471,241, equal to $2.62 per average common share outstanding and $2.59 per share on the 567,730 shares outstanding on Dec. 31, 1931.

These earnings compare with $1,499,166 in 1930 after retirement reserve appropriation for preferred dividends, or a decrease for 1931 of $27,925.

The decline in combined gross earnings, from $4,611,978 in 1930 to $4,256,055 in 1931, or $355,923, was in large part offset by a decline in expenses of $310,095.

An advantageous fuel contract negotiated three years ago contributed materially to this result. Another advantageous three year fuel contract has been negotiated beginning with 1932.

The promotional rate for residential service adopted in 1930 has been proved attractive, says President P. O. Knight, and the number of electric ranges, refrigerators and water heaters connected during 1931 was about 1¼ times the previous year.

Introduction of the home service rate in the fall of 1930 has been followed by a downward revision of rates for lighting and small power uses by commercial customers.

The industrial customers using substantial quantities of electricity have also been assisted in their operations through automatic reduction of their rates because of lower fuel prices.

IMPROVEMENT IN BUSINESS SEEN BY ROCKEFELLER SR.

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ORMOND, Fla., Feb. 9 (AP)—Mr. John D. Rockefeller Sr. told the Associated Press today indications are business conditions throughout the country are showing improvement, and that he is greatly encouraged.

The 93-year-old philanthropist directed his remarks concerning business to a correspondent while posing for photographs in his garden.

"From talks I have had with prominent men of the country, and reports reaching me from other sources," Mr. Rockefeller said, "indications are that business conditions are improving. For this, I am greatly encouraged."

Mr. Rockefeller was so delighted to be out in the warm sunshine again that once he stopped and sang a hymn as he gazed with wrinkling eyes at the myriad of brilliant flowers and shrubs that surround his estate, The Casements.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
March	.54⅝	.54⅞	.54⅛	.54⅜	— ½
May	.57¾	.58	.57	.57¼	— ⅝
July	.58⅜	.58⅝	.57⅝	.57⅞	— ½
September	.59⅝	.60	.59⅛	.59⅛	— ¾
Corn					
March	.35¼	.35½	.34¾	.34¾	— ¾
May	.38⅜	.38¾	.37¾	.38	— ⅝
July	.40½	.40⅞	.40	.40⅛	— ⅝
September	.41½	.41⅞	.41	.41⅛	— ¾
Oats					
May	.24⅜	.24¾	.24	.24⅜	— ½
July	.24⅜	.24⅛	.23⅞	.24	— ½
September	.24⅜b	.24¾	.24⅜	.24⅜b	— ½
Lard					
March	4.82	4.82	4.80	4.80	—.07
May	4.95	4.95	4.90	4.90	—.10
July	5.12	5.12	5.07	5.07	—.08
September	5.25a	5.25	5.20	5.22	—.05

b—Bid. a—Asked.

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.63⅜	.63	.63¼	...
July	.65⅛	.64½	.64½	—⅛
October	.66½	.65¼	.66b	—⅛

b—Bid.

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.49¼	.48⅞	.49⅛	—½
July	.50⅜	.49½	.49⅞	—¼

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Feb. 9	Wk. ago	Yr. ago
Wheat, 2 red	$.72¾	$.74¾	$.92½
Corn, 2 yellow	.49⅛	.51⅜	.84⅝
Oats, 2 white	.36¼	.37¼	.44⅜
Flour	4.50	4.55	4.70
Beef, family	16.25	16.55	17.75
Pork	17.50	17.50	28.50
Lard	.0540	.0590	.0885
Cotton, mid up	.0670	.0680	.1080
Zinc	.0285	.0285	.0410
Iron	15.64	15.84	17.76
Steel bil pitt	27.00	28.00	30.00
Copper	.06¼	.06¾	.09½
Tin	.2175	.2210	.2575
Rubber	.04⅞	.04⅞	.0787½
Sugar	.0415	.0415	.0470
Lead	.0375	.0355	.0450
Print Cloth	.02⅝	.03	.0412½

LEFCOURT REALTY PROFIT

Lefcourt Realty Corporation and subsidiaries report for the year ended Nov. 30, 1931, net profit of $917,477 after depreciation, interest, amortization, taxes, etc., equal after dividend requirements on 79,200 shares of $3 preference, excluding stocks in treasury, to $3.33 a share on 213,790 shares of common, compared with $947,719 or $3.08 a common share in the preceding fiscal year after dividend requirements on 100,000 shares of preferred.

COMPARISON OF RAIL NET MAY NOW BE BETTER

February Earnings Decline to Be Cushioned by Wage Drop

February rail earnings should make a better comparison with January results than for several years.

Seasonal falling off in traffic usually causes a substantial reduction in gross but this is expected to be largely offset by the voluntary 10 per cent reduction in wages Feb. 1.

February results also should be aided by inclusion of the extra day, due to Leap Year, and the comparison with January should be even more favorable by reason of the fact that the latter was handicapped by five Sundays.

Not only will February make a more favorable comparison with January than in 1931, but the decline from a year ago should be smaller than for several months.

The 10 per cent wage reduction went into effect Feb. 1, and the surcharges from the "15 per cent" rate case, Jan. 4. Increased class rates in eastern territory went into effect Dec. 3. Upward class rate revisions have taken place in the West. Annulment of the grain rate reduction in the West has been effected.

Equipment Buying Soon

So far this year rail traffic has been running about 20 per cent below 1931, and while a pick-up is looked for in coming months, it is doubtful that carriers will be able to make any great expenditures for new rails and other equipment until the middle of March or even later.

Railroad authorities feel that as soon as carriers have improved their income statements for two or three months through the wage reduction they will begin to make purchases of supplies necessary in maintenance which they think will relieve the unemployed rail labor situation.

To a number of roads covering fixed charges by a substantial margin the wage reduction will mean return to a financial condition which will enable sizable expenditure on property improvement. In this category fall Chesapeake & Ohio, Norfolk & Western, Atchison and a number of others. However, others will not be able to show earnings on their stock until there is a substantial pick-up in traffic.

A number of prominent roads have already estimated what a 10 per cent reduction in wages based on 1931 traffic would mean to them on an annual basis.

Per Share Saving Estimated

Taking actual savings estimated by carriers and computing the reductions for others on basis of 1931 operating results, aggregate amount and savings a common share for individual roads would be:

	Amount	Per com sh
Atchison	$8,000,000	$3.30
Atlantic Coast Line	2,800,000	3.34
Bangor & Aroostook	250,000	1.76
Boston & Maine	2,250,000	5.69
Baltimore & Ohio	10,000,000	3.90
Cent RR of New Jersey	1,400,000	5.10
Chesapeake & Ohio	5,100,000	0.66
Chicago & North Western	6,000,000	3.78
Chicago, Burlington & Q.	5,000,000	2.92
Delaware & Hudson	†1,700,000	3.29
D, L & W	2,500,000	1.48
Erie	4,000,000	2.64
Great Northern	3,000,000	‡1.25
Illinois Central	6,000,000	4.41
Kansas City Southern	600,000	2.00
Louisville & Nashville	4,900,000	4.18
Lehigh Valley	2,500,000	2.06
M-K-T	1,500,000	‡2.25
Missouri Pac System	*5,000,000	‡6.03
New Haven	4,000,000	2.54
New York Central	17,500,000	3.50
Nickel Plate	1,600,000	4.74
Northern Pacific	3,000,000	1.25
Norfolk & Western	3,300,000	2.35
Pere Marquette	1,200,000	2.66
Pennsylvania	20,000,000	1.53
Rock Island	4,500,000	6.05
Reading	4,000,000	2.85
Southern	4,800,000	3.70
St. Paul	3,500,000	6.41
Southern Pacific	9,500,000	2.25
St. Louis San Francisco	2,000,000	3.05
Texas & Pacific	1,300,000	3.36
Union Pacific	6,000,000	2.69

*Excludes Texas & Pacific. †Figured on 10% basis—company is now negotiating for other means of adjusting wages. ‡Preferred.

Must Meet Fixed Charges

The table, however, should not be interpreted as meaning the earnings power a common share will be increased by the amounts indicated. This could result only where a given company showed some earning power on its common stock on the low traffic in 1931.

Many roads did not earn fixed charges last year. Consequently additional amounts that may be available in 1932 from wage cuts would first be absorbed in meeting fixed charges, assuming no improvement in traffic.

Moreover, the figures should be considered as the maximum effects on earning power because the roads will doubtless use some of the savings for deferred maintenance in living up to the wage cut pact, which stipulated that the carriers should add as many men as practicable.

Among roads included in the above list estimated to have shown no earnings on common stocks in 1931 are Erie, Lehigh Valley, Illinois Central, St. Louis-San Francisco, St. Paul, Central Railroad of New Jersey, Rock Island, Pere Marquette, Nickel Plate and Chicago & North Western.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—The amount of excess railroad earnings subject to recapture under the transportation law today was fixed at $361,465,815 by Mr. Joseph B. Eastman of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

He gave this revised figure to the House Interstate Commerce Committee, which is considering legislation to repeal the recapture provision. Previously, he estimated the figure at $378,000,000.

Mr. Eastman explained the difference was due to more exact calculations; but pointed out that even the new figure was based on the valuation method rejected by the Supreme Court in the O'Fallon case. He indicated it might be further reduced if a valuation method more acceptable to the court were employed.

SAN JOAQUIN LIGHT & POWER

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9 — Preliminary report of San Joaquin Light & Power Corporation (subsidiary of Pacific Gas & Electric Corporation) for the year ended Dec. 31, 1931, filed with California Railroad Commission, shows net income $2,075,081 after expenses, taxes, depreciation, interest, minority interest, etc., compared with $3,048,554 in 1930. Deficit after dividends was $146,261, compared with surplus of $685,745 in the preceding year.

New York Curb Market

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
1 Alex Ind	½	½	½
2 Allied Mills	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛
†100 Alum Co Am	46¼	46¼	46¼
1 Alum Goods (1.20)	10½	10½	10½
†650 Am Cyan B	3½	3⅜	3½
1 Am & Fgn P war	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1 Am Founders	¾	¾	¾
1 Am G & E pf (6)	87½	87½	87½
1 Am Maracaibo	¼	¼	¼
12 Am Sup Powr	3½	3⅜	3½
1 Am Sup P 1 pr (6)	59¾	59¾	59¾
3 Am Sup P pf (6)	36	35	36
1 Appalach Gas	⅛	⅛	⅛
2 Ark Nat Gas A	2	2	2
†350 Armstrong Ck	7½	7⅜	7⅜
†25 As G&El ctf (8)	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
5 As G&El A (8%f)	4	4	4
1 As G&E war	1-16	1-16	1-16
B			
†25 Bell Tel Can (8)	95	95	95
5 Bellanca Air vtc	1	1	1
2 Bras Tr & Lt (1)	10⅝	10½	10½
20 Brit Celan	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1 Bulova W pf (3½)	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Burma Ltd (.02k)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
C			
2 CAM Co vtc	1-32	1-32	1-32
39 Can Marc Wirel	⅞	⅞	⅞
4 Cent Pub S A	1⅞	1¾	1¾
14 Cities Service	5½	5⅜	5⅜
13 Colomb Syn	1-16	1-16	1-16
1 Comstock Tun	⅜	⅜	⅜
2 Cons G&E Balt	59½	59⅛	59⅛
†325 Cont Shar cvt pf	2	2	2
4 Cord Corp	5½	5⅜	5⅜
1 Cuneo Press	17	17	17
D			
3 Deere & Co	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
4 Detroit Aircraft	⅜	⅜	⅜
E			
58 El Bond & Sh	10	9⅞	10
2 El Bond & Sh pf	56	55⅝	55⅝
2 El Pow As A	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
†50 Emp G&F 8 pf	51¼	51¼	51¼
†50 Emp G&F 7 pf	43	43	43
1 Empire Pow	16¼	16¼	16¼
F			
2 Fiat rcts	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 Ford M Can A	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
3 Ford Mot Ltd	5¼	5¼	5¼
G			
1 Gen Alloys	1	1	1
2 Glen Alden (4)	15⅞	15	15
1 Globe Undrwr (.40e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
2 Golden Ctr Min	⅝	⅝	⅝
3 Goldman Sachs	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 Gotham Knit	1	1	1
†1550 Graymur (1)	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
†10 *Gt A&P 1pf (7)	116	116	116
H			
2 Hecla Min (.40)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
3 Hudson Bay M&S	2	2	2
I			
1 Insull Util (6%f)	2	2	2
1 Ins Co N Am (2)	31½	31½	31½
1 Intercon Petrol	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Inter Util B	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
K			
2 Kerr Lake	¼	¼	¼
L			
1 *Lefcourt Rea (1.60)	5½	5½	5½
M			
16 Magdalena Syn	1-16	1-16	1-16
40 Merritt C & S	2	2	2
63 Mid W Util (8%f)	3⅞	3¾	3¾
2 Mining Co Can	1	1	1
†20 Minn Honey pf (6)	62¾	62⅜	62⅜
5 Mo Kan PLB vtc	⅛	⅛	⅛
†50 Mohawk H 1 pf (7)	89	89	89
1 Mort Bnk Col	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
N			
6 Nat Bond Sh (1)	20	20	20
2 Nat Fuel G (1)	12¼	12¼	12¼
1 Nat Rub Mch	2	2	2
2 Nat S T Sec A (.60a)	1½	1½	1½
3 Nat Steel war	1	1	1
1 Newmont Min	11	11	11
2 NY Shipbuild Fd	2½	2⅜	2⅜
1 NY Steam (2.60)	47¾	47¾	47¾
1 NY Transit new	3	3	3
9 Niag Hud P (.40)	6¼	6⅛	6¼
1 Niag Sh Md (.30)	2¾	2¾	2¾
5 Niles Bem P (1)	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 Nor States P A (8)	70	70	70
†60 Nor Sta P 6 pf (6)	83	83	83
1 Novadel Ag (4)	31	31	31
O			
11 Ohio Cop	⅛	⅛	⅛
2 Ohio Oil pf (6)	65	65	65
P			
1 Pac Pub S pf (1.30)	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
2 Pantepec Oil	¼	¼	¼
2 Pennroad (.40e)	3	3	3
3 Phoenix Sec	½	½	½
1 Pilot Radio A	3	3	3
3 Pitney Bowes (4%f)	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 Pitts Pl Gl (1)	17¾	17¾	17¾
2 Plymouth O (½e)	6½	6½	6½
303 Pub Ut Hold war	1-16	1-16	1-16
†10 Pug Sd P 6 pf (6)	57	57	57
Q			
1 Quincy Mining	2	2	2
R			
1 Raytheon vtc	1½	1½	1½
2 Rep Gas	⅜	⅜	⅜
S			
1 St Anth Gold	⅛	⅛	⅛
4 Salt-Cr Prod (1)	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 Sec Allied Cp nv (1)	6¼	6¼	6¼
2 Segal Lock	1½	1½	1½
1 Sel In a(l ctf) (5½)	35¾	35¾	35¾
1 Shenandoah pf	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
†10 Singer Mfg (6)	116	116	116
†20 Smith A O	40	40	40
1 So Penn Oil (1)	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 So Union Gas	1½	1½	1½
2 So Cal Ed B pf (1½)	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
12 S W Gas Ut	⅜	¼	¼
11 St Oil Ind	15	14⅞	15
27 St Oil Ky	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞
1 Starrett	½	½	½
5 Swift & Co	18	18	18
1 Swift Int	19	19	19
T			
1 Tastyeast Inc A	½	½	½
1 Teck Hugh G	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1 Triplex Saf Glass	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1 Tubize Ch B	2¼	2¼	2¼
U			
4 Unit Corp war	3	3	3
8 Unit Founders	1⅝	1½	1⅝
7 United Gas	2	2	2
1 Unit Gas war	⅝	⅝	⅝
2 Unit Gas pf	40	40	40
2 Un Lt&P cv pf	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛
2 U S Dairy Pr A	59½	59½	59½
9 Unit Stores vtc	½	½	½
6 Unit Verde	3½	3½	3½
3 Utility Equities	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3 Util Pow & Lt	2¼	2¼	2¼
W			
2 Watson (J W)	¼	¼	¼
8 Wenden Cop	⅛	⅛	
†60 West Md pf	20½	20	20
8 Woolworth Ltd	8¼	8⅛	8⅛
DOMESTIC BONDS			
3 Alumin Ltd 5s '48	64½	64½	64½
2 Am Com Pw 5½s '53	4	4	4
7 Am Com Pw 6s '40	3¼	3	3¼
1 Am El&Pw 6s '57A	29½	29½	29½
1 Am Roll M 5s '48	48	48	48
12 Appal Gas 6s '45	10⅛	10	10
6 Appal Gas 6s '45 B	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
2 Ark P&L 5s '56	78½	78½	78½
1 Asso El 4½s '53	54¼	54¼	54¼
2 AsG&E5½s'38 inv ctf	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
20 Asso G&E 5s '50	35½	35	35½
1 Asso G&E 5½s '77	39	39	39
10 Asso G&E 5s '68	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛
2 Asso Hard 6½s '33	32½	32½	32½
5 Asso Rayon 5s '50	35	35	35
6 AsTelUtil 5½s '44 C	45¼	45	45⅛
1 Caro P&L 5s '56	73¼	73¼	73¼
5 CentIllPS 4½s'67F	69	69	69
3 Cent Me 5s D '55	91	91	91
5 Cent P&L 5s '56	68	68	68
39 CentPubServ 5½s '49	15½	14	15
11 Cent St E 5½s '54	33¾	33½	33½
1 Chic Dist El 4½'70 A	69	69	69
2 Chic Ry cod 5s '27	46	46	46
1 Ci St Car 6s '55 B	66	66	66
40 Cities Ser 5s '50	42	41½	42
3 Cities Ser G 5½s '42	52¾	52¾	52¾
16 Cities Ser P 5½ '52	51⅜	51⅛	51⅛
10 Comwlth Ed 4½'56C	83	82	82
5 Comwlth Ed 4½'57D	81¾	81¾	81¾
27 Comwlth Ed 4s '81 F	75¾	75¾	75¾
2 Com'lty P&L 5s '57	55¾	55¾	55¾
2 Cons G B 5½ '52 E	105	105	105
1 Consum Pw 4½ '58	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
31 Cont G & E 5s'58A	54	52½	54
5 Delaw E P 5½'59	70	70	70
1 Det C G 6s'47 A	95	95	95
3 Duquesne Gas 6s '45	6¾	6¾	6¾
2 Ed Elec Ill 5s '33	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2 El Pas N G 6½ '38	57	57	57
9 Elec P & L 5s 2030	51⅜	50¼	51⅜
7 Em O & R 5½ '42	44¾	44⅝	44⅝
2 Fed Wat 5½ '54	28¼	28¼	28¼
1 Firestone Tr 5s '42	70¼	70¼	70¼
2 Fisk Rub 5½s'31 cod	13¼	13¼	13¼
2 Fla Pow&Lt 5s'54	73	72⅝	73
4 Fla Pow 5½sA'79	59	55½	59
3 Gatineau Pw 5s'56	66¼	66¼	66¼
2 Gen Bronze 6s'40	32	32	32
3 Gen M Accp 5s'35	95½	95½	95½
1 Gen W Wks 5s'43 A	32¼	32¼	32¼
1 Gen W Wks 6s'44 B	13½	13½	13½
1 Gillette 5s'40	84¾	84¾	84¾
5 Gulf Oil Pa 5s'37	94¼	94¼	94¼
2 Hood Rub 7s'36	45¾	45¾	45¾
1 Houst Lt&P 5sA'53	92	92	92
2 Hygrade Fds 6s'49 A	44	44	44
2 Idaho Pow 5s'47	89½	89½	89½
2 Ill Pow&Lt 5s'56 C	74	74	74
4 Ill Pow&Lt 6s'53 A	82¾	82¼	82¾
2 Indnapls P&L 5s'57A	87½	87½	87½
30 Insull Util In 6s'40 B	29	18¾	20
5 InterlP Sec 7s'36 D	93½	93½	93½
6 Interl Sec Am 5s '47	49⅝	49½	48½
1 Inters Pub S 4½s'58	64	64	64
106 Jersey CP&L 4½s'61C	81½	80	81½
1 Kop Gas&C 5½s'50	75½	75½	75½
3 Lehigh PS 6s 2026 A	70	70	70
1 Long Isl Lt 6s'45	90	90	90
5 Manitoba P 5½s'51 A	47½	47½	47½
1 Mass Gas 5½s'46	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
9 Mid West Ut 5s'32	80	74	80
14 Mid West Ut 5s'33	49½	45	49½
7 Mid West Ut 5s'34	47	44	46
85 Mid West Ut 5s'35	45½	37½	45½
1 Minn P&L 4½s '78	76½	76½	76½
3 Miss Pw&Lt Co 5s'57	74	73½	73½
1 Montrl LH&P 5s'51A	83	83	83
8 Natl El Pow 5s'78	29¼	28½	29
8 Nat Pw&Lt 6s 2026 A	76	75½	75½
13 Nat Pub Serv 5s'78	30⅜	29⅞	30⅜
2 Nev Cal El 5s'56	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜
1 N Eng G&E 5s'50	60	60	60
2 N Eng Gas&El 5s'48	60	59½	59½
3 N Eng Pow 5½s'54	64	64	64
15 N Eng Pow 5s'48	58½	58½	58½
11 NY Edison Co 5sC'51	97⅛	97	97⅛
4 NY Pow&Lt 4½s'67	83½	83⅜	83⅜
1 No Oh P&Lt 5½s'51	88	88	88
8 Nor Stat Pow 4½s'61	83⅝	82⅝	82⅝
8 Pac G&E 4½s'60 F	85½	85	85½
7 Pac G&E 5½s'52 C	97⅞	97¾	97⅞
1 Pac Invest 5s'48 Axw	59	59	59
2 Pac West Oil 6½s'43	54	54	54
3 Penn CP&L 4½s'77	72¼	72¼	72¼
1 Penn El 4s'71 F	70	70	70
1 Penn Oh Ed 6s'50xw	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛
8 Pen O P&Lt 5½'54A	91⅝	91	91⅝
26 Phil El Pw 5½s'72	101⅛	101	101⅛
4 Piedmnt El 6½s'60 A	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
1 Piedmnt N Ry 5s'54A	60	60	60
1 Pub S N Ill 4½s'81 F	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞
2 Pug Sd P&L 5½ '49	72½	72½	72½
5 Pug So P&L 4½'50D	66¼	66	66
1 StL G & C 5s '47	18	18	18
1 Shaw W&P 4½'68B	74	74	74
3 Shaw W&P 5s'70 C	82⅞	82⅜	82⅞
1 SEP&L 6s 2025 A xw	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
16 So Cal Ed 5s'51	94½	94	94½
8 So Na G 6s '44	27½	27	27½
3 So'west G&E 5s'57 A	71¾	71½	71½
1 Sowest N G 6s'45	21	21	21
4 Std G&E 6s '35	70	68½	68½
2 Std G&E 6s '35 conv	69½	69½	69½
1 Std G&E 6s '51	62	62	62
6 Std P&Lt 6s '57	61	60	60
2 Swift & Co 5s '44	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Tri Util 5s '79	2¾	2¾	2¾
5 Ulen & Co 6s '44	25	25	25
1 Un LtRy 5½s '52	56½	56½	56½
1 Un Lt&Ry 5s '32	95½	95½	95½
1 Utah P&Lt 4½s '44	75	75	75
1 Virg Pub Serv 6s '46	67½	67½	67½
3 West News Del 6s'44	23½	23½	23½
6 W Tex Util 5s'57 A	61¾	61½	61½
FOREIGN BONDS			
1 Baden Con M 7s '51	29½	29½	29½
1 Com Priv Bk 5½s'37	40½	40½	40½
10 Europ Mtg 7s '67 C	27½	27½	27½
4 Ger Cons Mun 7s'47	32	31⅝	32
5 Isarco Hyd El 7s '52	53	53	53
1 It Sup P 6s '63 A xw	37	37	37
1 Rio de Jan 6½s '59	14½	14½	14½
3 Ruhr Gas 6½s '53 A	34	34	34
1 Stinnes 7s '36 xw	29	29	29
1 Terni Elec 6½s '53	55½	55½	55½

†Actual sales. *Ex-dividend. xr—Ex-rights. a—Plus extra. b—Plus 10% in stock. e—Paid last year. f—Payable in stock. g—Partly extra. h—Plus 5% in stock. k—Paid so far this year. j—Partly stock. r—Cash or stock.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

MONTREAL, Feb. 9—The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, the Dominion's largest insurance company, is so closely linked with the development of industry in the United States that its report, presented today at the annual meeting, held here, is of special interest. The company has large holdings of bonds and stocks of the leading corporations of the United States, and for years has specialized in investments in public utilities.

During the last year the amount of new business obtained in the United States was not far short of $300,000,000, out of a total of $527,000,000 of new paid-for business.

The financial statement which reveals strength and progress, puts an end to rumors circulated from time to time in 1931 that the Sun Life was liquidating United States securities. The portfolio, as compared with last year, is practically intact, except for the addition of many millions of government and other bonds purchased during the year.

The reserves of the company have also been calculated on the same conservative basis as last year.

The high spots of the year show a gain of more than $36,000,000 in assets; $26,000,000 paid or allotted during 1931 in dividends to policyholders, more than $93,000,000 in total payments to policyholders and beneficiaries, an increase of $12,000,000 over 1930; nearly $528,000,000 of new business; and assurances in force passing $3,000,000,000.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

Call loans—	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch	2½%	2½%	1½%
Curb Exch, renewal rate	3%	3%	2%
Com. paper	3¾@4	3¾@4	2¾
Bar silver	29⅝c	29⅝c	....
Time loans—			
60 to 90 days	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	1½@2
4 to 6 months	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	2¼@2½

Bankers' Acceptance Market

	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
30 days	2⅞@2¾	2⅞@2¾	1⅜@1¼
60 days	2⅞@2¾	2⅞@2¾	1⅜@1¼
90 days	2⅞@2¾	2⅞@2¾	1⅜@1¼
4 months	3⅛@3	3⅛@3	1¾@1⅝
5 months	3⅜@3¼	3⅜@3¼	1⅞@1½
6 months	3⅜@3¼	3⅜@3¼	1⅞@1½

London Quotations

	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Call money	4½%	4½%	2⅜%
Short bills	4½@5	4½@5	2 1-16
3 mos bills	5@5½	5@5½	2½
Bar gold	119s 11d	120s 1d	84s 11½d
Bar silver	19⅝d	19¼d	12d

Boston Quotations

	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Call money	3½%	3½%	2½%
Com paper	3¼@4	3¼@4	2½@3
Collat loans	5	5	5

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	8%
Boston	3½	Budapest	7
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	8
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	6
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	8
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	7
Minneapolis	3½	London	6
New York	3½	Madrid	6½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	6
Richmond	3½	Prague	6
San Francisco	3½	Paris	2½
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	3	Sofia	9½
Athens	12	Rome	7
Berne	2	Tokyo	6.57
Berlin	7	Stockholm	6
Bucharest	8	Vienna	8
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations on foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$3.44	$3.44¾	$4.8665
Cables	3.44½	3.45¼	4.8665
France—franc	.0393¾	.0393¾	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1395	.1394	.139
Italy—lira	.0520	.0522½	.0526
Germany—mark	.2375	.2372	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1385	.1390	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296½	.0296½	.0296
Denmark—krone	.1900	.1900	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0150	.0150	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129	.0129	.129
Holland—florin	.4033	.4028	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1740	.1740	.1749
Norway—krone	.1880	.1875	.268
Poland—zloty	.1130	.1130	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0300	.0300	.4420
Roumania—leu	.0059¾	.0059¾	.5960
Spain—peseta	.0771	.0780	.193
Sweden—krona	.1940	.1935	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1952	.1952	.193
Jugoslavia—dinar	.0178	.0178	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2525	.2558	*
Shanghai—tael	.3275	.3275	*
India—rupee	.2612½	.2612½	.3650
Japan—yen	.3537½	.3525	.4984
Java—florin	.4015	.4015	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4970	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.4050	.4050	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.2581	.2581	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0625	.0625	.1196
Chile—peso	.1210	.1210	.12165
Colombia—peso	.9700	.9700	.9733
Peru—sol	.2800	.2800	.1196
Uruguay—peso	.4650	.4650	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8612½	.8625	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.4938	.4938	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

POWER PLANT NOT GIVEN UP

Plans for a $10,000,000 super-power station in Salem have not been given up, Mr. Albert B. Tenney, vice-president of the Charles H. Tenney Company of Boston, says that construction has merely been suspended because of "inability to get the necessary location for high-tension wires from local authorities or the relief sought from the Legislature."

BOSTON BUICK SALES INCREASE

Deliveries by Noyes Buick Company to retail customers in New England during January were 24.4 per cent greater than the same period in 1931. Similar gains were made in new Buick sales for immediate and spring delivery, during the Boston Automobile Show period and since its closing. Pending negotiations for trade-ins are at new high levels.

GREAT OAKS FROM LITTLE ACORNS GROW

INTEREST BEGINS
FEBRUARY 15
Deposits Received by Mail
WILDEY SAVINGS BANK
22 Boylston Street, Boston

New York City Rapid Transit Traffic Drops

Passenger traffic in New York metropolitan area totaled 713,614,000, for all major classes of transportation, the third quarter of 1931, off 40,946,000 or 5.4 per cent from corresponding period in 1930, says the Transit Commission. This does not include traffic handled by municipal bus lines, estimated in 1930 at 29,000,000 passengers. It does include 38,836,000 passengers carried by bus companies and 21,891,000 passengers of Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company.

Rapid transit traffic the three months, July to September, inclusive, aggregated 440,336,000 passengers, off 28,759,000 or 6.1 per cent from 1930 quarter and off 35,816,000 or 7.5 per cent from the 1929 period. Subway division of Interborough Rapid Transit, with 204,620,000 passengers, lost 10,815,000 passengers or 5 per cent from third quarter of 1930, while its elevated division lost 7,929,000 to 73,845,000, off 9.7 per cent. Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit lines carried 161,871,000 passengers, off 10,016,000 or 5.8 per cent from the 1930 period.

Percentage of decrease in passenger traffic on surface lines was but slightly greater than that of rapid transit lines. Surface cars carried 212,550,000 riders, off 6.0 per cent from 1930. These lines have been adversely affected by bus competition as well as depressed economic conditions, as borne out by a gain in bus travel over the 1930 quarter of 4,712,000, or 13.8 per cent, to 38,836,000.

Total operating revenues of all rapid transit and street railway companies for quarter ended September 30 were $35,504,000, or $2,032,000 less than the September, 1930, quarter. Operating revenues of rapid transit lines were $23,784,000, off $1,387,000 from same 1930 quarter. The $11,720,000 in revenues of street railway companies was off $644,000.

FOOD INDUSTRY ADJUSTS PRICES TO LOWER INCOMES

The food industry has been more successful in adjusting retail prices to reduced incomes of salaried people and wage earners than any of the more important lines of business, according to an investment survey released today by Frazier Jelke & Co.

Food prices are 27.5 per cent lower than at the end of 1929 and only 14.4 per cent higher than in 1913; they dropped 16.6 per cent last year and are 48.2 per cent under the 1920 peak.

"As against December, 1929, "the study continues, "clothing is down 15.5 per cent, furniture 15.4 per cent, fuel and light 11.1 per cent, rent 6.2 per cent and miscellaneous items 1.1 per cent.

"Compared with 1913, the miscellaneous list is up 105.6 per cent, furniture has jumped 67.2 per cent, fuel and light have advanced 58.8 per cent, rents have risen 42.4 per cent, and clothing is 35.6 per cent higher. It is obvious that other items in the family budget will have to be further deflated before they reach the new level of food and money incomes."

FALL RIVER GAS WORKS EARNINGS

Fall River Gas Works Company's report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1931, shows a reduction in gross earnings from $1,019,597 in 1930 to $990,183 in 1931, or $29,414.

Operating expenses including maintenance were reduced by a larger sum, namely, $31,805. After an allowance of $60,000 for retirement reserve the same as for the last four years, the net earnings were $204,920, equal to $3.10 a share on 66,181 shares or slightly in excess of the $3 dividend paid during the year

On a comparable basis the 1930 earnings were $200,341, or $3.03 on the same amount of stock. The 1931 balance after expenses, taxes and retirement transfer was with one exception the highest in the history of the company.

CHAIN SYSTEM SALES

Chain store system sales compare:

SALLY FROCKS, INC.

	1932	1931	Dec. %
Jan. sales	$269,567	$380,162	29.0

Company had 46 stores in operation on Jan. 31, last, compared with 42 stores a year ago.

J. C. PENNEY CO. SALES

	1932	1931	Dec. %
January	$9,287,930	$9,727,116	4.5

STOCK OF INDIAN COTTON LOW

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—The total stock of Indian cotton in all hands in India on Dec. 31 was only 3,923,000 bales, compared with 5,343,000 on the corresponding date last season and 5,966,000 two seasons ago, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service. The small stock this year is due principally to the fact that the Indian crop is very short. It is tentatively estimated at 4,100,000 bales, compared with 5,731,000 last year and 6,222,000 two years ago.

BANK OF GERMANY

BERLIN, Feb. 9—The Reichsbank condensed statement (in marks, 000 omitted) compares as follows:

	Feb. 7	Jan. 30
Gold	928,300	947,800
For cur res	146,700	145,100
Oth bills of ex & chks	3,461,700	3,831,800
Advances	129,000	156,300
Circulation	......	4,407,100
Ratio of gold & frgn currency to notes	25.0%	24.8%
Bank rate	7%	7%

YOUNGSTOWN SHEET & TUBE

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Feb. 9—Mr. James A. Campbell, chairman of Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, resigned and was succeeded by Mr. H. G. Dalton of Cleveland, former director of Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

LONDON, Feb. 9—Preliminary statement of Selfridge & Co., Ltd., for the year ended Jan. 31, 1932, subject to audit, shows trading profit of £400,269 before interest, taxes, etc., compared with £431,097 in the year ended Jan. 31, 1931.

TAX AND TARIFF REFORM SOUGHT BY DEMOCRATS

Have Eye on Them in Case of Victory, Declares Hull in Senate

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—Following Mr. Alfred E. Smith's "declaration of availability" as a presidential candidate in the forthcoming campaign, Senator Cordell Hull (D.) of Tennessee delivered in the Senate yesterday what amounted to an outline of the prospective Democratic platform.

Using the proposed new British tariff as a stepping-off point for a general indictment of Republican policy, the senator declared his complete confidence in the ability of the Democratic Party to lead the country out of "post-war, political, economic and moral conditions."

Three major doctrines would underlie the Democratic program:

First, ruthless economies in federal, state and local expenditures.

Second, complete reform of taxation to equalize the burden and eliminate double taxation.

Third, inauguration of a sound economic policy of debt amortization in all branches of government.

Chief among the legislative reforms which would follow Democratic victory would have to be, he held, the wiping out of the "Bourbon isolation" tariff policy of the Republicans.

"It is clear," he declared, "that no more fatal blow could have been inflicted upon international commerce than the combined policy of tariff, trade and general isolation, which was largely written into the Fordney Act of 1922, and copied by most other commercial nations."

"I denounce this narrow and selfish spirit of economic nationalism," he continued, "as the greatest danger to world peace today. When each country uses every means to block each other's exports, peoples can neither sell nor buy each other's surpluses, so that both trade and purchasing power is dried up."

The world economic leadership, left vacant by the collapse of Great Britain as the banker of world commerce, can only be filled by coöperation, he said. The United States is not qualified by experience, information or financial machinery to take over this leadership as yet.

"International coöperative action is also pressing," he added, "to liberalize existing exchange restrictions and unshackle commerce between nations. Similar action is necessary to restore the international credit structure, if the present demoralized and utterly collapsed domestic business conditions are to be brought back to a level of balanced and permanent prosperity."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

SHAMMY SHINER, the washable polishing cloth for silver and other metals; sells everywhere and repeats; no liquids, pastes or powders needed; agents buy outright at big discount; large profits; men and women agents wanted. ECONOMY POLISHER CO., Inc., 118 Spring St., New York City.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $1500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 22 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated, the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements, your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

SHADOW LAWN

Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

MFRS'. REPRESENTATIVES

ESTABLISHED sales organization now covering San Joaquin Valley calling on grocery and confectionery trade, desires additional lines. J. M. OLSON & CO., Box 565, Fresno, Calif.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WOMEN—Sell our costume jewelry direct to customers; consignments sent; liberal commission. ERSKINE HILL, 130 W. 42nd St., New York City.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

DRESSES given for personal use for selling famous Janalene dresses, lingerie for women, children; experience unnecessary; commission basis. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 33-14, Indianapolis, Ind.

A STEP toward financial independence is offered to few women of refinement through distribution of an exclusive cosmetic; commission. DIJON, Westport, Conn.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

READERS OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ARE INVITED TO RENT ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

NEW YORK CITY, 114 WEST 70TH STREET

Convenient 72nd St. Subway, elevated, bus; 4 rooms and bath, $1600; 3 rooms and bath, $1600; 3 rooms and bath, $1100. Superintendent on premises.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1080 Beacon St.—To sublease, furnished or unfurnished, 6 rooms, 3 baths, servant's room, bath; upper suite; quiet, sunny. PHILLIPS KETCHUM, 1 Federal St., Boston, or S. W. RODGERS, State Street Trust Co.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Beautifully furnished elevator apartment, living room with kitchenette, Frigidaire, bedroom, twin beds; will rent whole or part. Apt. 5C, 51 Elm Avenue.

N. Y. C., 646 West End Ave. (91st St.)—Three rooms, bath, including kitchen; electric refrigeration, radio. Tel. Schuyler 4-5943 mornings.

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GIBSON APARTMENTS

148-09 NORTHERN BOULEVARD

Finest six-story elevator garden apartments

Special Between Season Prices

3 Rooms, $65   4 Rooms, $85

5 Rooms, $105   6 Rooms $125

17 Minutes to Pennsylvania Station

Wood-burning fireplaces, Electric Refrigeration, Lodge Service, Dining Alcoves.

RELIANCE PROPERTY MANAGEMENT, INC.

Call or telephone PLaza 3-4225 or Flushing 9-6781, New York City

NEW YORK CITY, East 181st St. (2525 Morris Ave.), 2 blocks from new Christian Science church. Modern apartment house facing St. James Park, one block subway, 3-4-5 rooms, $55 up, electric refrigeration, resident management. RAymond 9-8893.

NEW YORK CITY, 353 East 84th St.—Four rooms, renovated floor in private house, $55. Call mornings or evenings, or phone Regent 4-1877 for further information.

NEW YORK CITY—5 rooms, hot water, bath, electricity, redecorated, $30-$32. REIMER, 353 East 136th St.

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APARTMENTS TO SHARE

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y., 35-27 81st St. —Business woman will share apartment with responsible business woman; references. Have. 4-7165.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

MARMON limousine, elegant, $3 hour; $300 month, or by trip; owner drives; reference. Flatbush 2-3209, BACHMAN, 175 Fenimore St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—1931 Buick 8-cylinder, 5-passenger sedan; perfect condition; driven only by owner. Business Tel. Jam. 2300 (Jamaica Plain, Mass.). Residence Tel. Long. 1663. No dealers.

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ATTENTION to your individual requirements will assure you comfort if you have your corsets, corselettes or brassieres made to order; our prices are reasonable.

IDA GORDON

239 West 72nd St., New York City   En. 2-7133

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FIRST-CLASS designer, Fifth Ave. experience; gowns made to individual styles, also remodeled; prices reasonable. Watkins 9-4662, N. Y. C.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ALL kinds of office and sales positions for men and women. 198 Broadway, New York City. THE PERSONNEL COMPANY. Cortlandt 7-2363.

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
CHARLES C. ALFORD
25 Church St., N. Y. C.   Cortlandt 7-8935

COMMERCE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU
LEONIE L. WILLIAMS
505 5th Ave., New York City   Vanderbilt 2607

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 Broadway, New York City. Tel. Worth 2-2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, University 4-5242, N. Y. C.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, Inc.
105 W. 40th St., New York City. PENna. 5389. Trained office personnel. Personal interviews only 9-1 daily except Saturday.

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FURS REPAIRED, relined, renovated, lowest prices; expert workmanship; we call and deliver. CANTOR BROS., 165 Tremont Street, Boston. Lib. 2724.

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Specialist in All Lines of Beauty Culture
EXCLUSIVE RESIDENTIAL SERVICE
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Tenacre Inc.

Tel. Princeton 755   PRINCETON, N. J.
Rest home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

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LARCHMONT, N. Y.—Would like to share home or rent for summer; garage; near station. 75 Murray Ave., Larchmont, N. Y.

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DIAMOND (.53 carat) individually designed, hand wrought platinum setting (12 chip diamonds); regular price $135; now $100; must be seen to be appreciated; also jewelry made to order at reasonable cost. BEURET, 64 W. 48th St., New York City. Bryant 9-0795.

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HATS made to fit the individual; expert hat remodeling; moderate prices. MME. REIS, 3 West 8th Street, Hotel Marleton, New York City.

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NEW YORK CITY, 33 West 42nd St.—Attractively furnished light office, 3 mornings, also evenings. Watkins 9-5631. Apply mornings.

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SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Modern heating; open fireplace.
Booklet   Ronkonkoma 16

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A country home where one may live individually in a friendly neighborhood, 2 miles from express station on West Shore R. R., 25 miles from New York; best train 34 minutes; commutation $11.16 monthly. This comfortable frame house is located on a high terraced lawn, with fine old trees, and overlooks the Hackensack River Valley. There are 8 commodious rooms, high attic over all, fireplace, built in book shelves and window seat, all newly decorated. House recently painted. Two-car garage. Good help available near by. Good schools, stores and churches.
Will sell for $20,000 or
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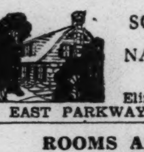

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Village of Homes
NASH *and* BOGART
REALTORS
Elizabeth Nash
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THE ELMS
3 Revere St., Jamaica Plain, Mass. Delightful year-round home, spacious verandas, open fireplaces, exclusive residential section. American plan—moderate rates. Featuring chicken and duck Sunday dinners, $1.
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Rooms in select homes, $7.00 up
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BROOKLYN, N. Y., 120 Hancock—Furnished, southern exposure, comfortable, quiet, kitchenette privileges; near church; Christian Scientist preferred. Lafayette 3-4496.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, L. I., N. Y.—Sunny double room, 1 or 2 persons, homelike; near Christian Science church, subway. 3523 89th St. Pom. 6-2513.

LARCHMONT, N. Y.—Pleasant large sunny room with bath; private residence; unusually beautiful surroundings. Write Box M-5, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

N. Y. C., 522 West End Ave.—Comfortable small room, private bath and private entrance; no other roomer; reasonable. Trafalgar 7-3069.

N. Y. C., 324 West 83rd—Large, clean, well furnished front room; suitable studio; inexpensive; quiet, refined family; elevator. (4-E.)

NEW YORK CITY, 600 W. 140th St., Apt. 8—Clean, comfortable room, good air, heat and sunlight; reduced rental. Edgecombe 4-9287.

N. Y. C., 104 East 31st, Apt. 4—Desirable single, semi-private home; quiet, sunny, comfortable, reasonable. Mornings, Caledonia 0984.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., N. Y.—Nicely furnished rooms in warm house. 141 Brower Ave. Tel. Rockville Centre 3476.

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ASSISTANT TO EXECUTIVE
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CAPABLE Hungarian woman wishes position, housekeeper or cook. Write Box S-4, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

COOK, German, private and tea room experience. Write Box D-1 Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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GENTLEWOMAN, educated, versatile, as companion; no objection to home duties; any location. KELSEY, 42 High St., Chicopee Falls, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER or attendant companion, good manager, refined, very capable, wishes position vicinity New York. MISS PETER, 222 Boulevard, Scarsdale, N. Y. Tel. Scarsdale 112.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER-COMPANION—Cheerful, willing woman wishes position; capable taking charge. Write Box R-1, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, college graduate, financial and real estate experience. Write Box G-4, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

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SALESMAN WITH CAR—Wonderful opportunity for refined young salesmen in Boston and suburban residential sections to take orders direct from better homes for exclusive line of unusual California delicacies, preserved fruits, vegetables, sea foods, etc.; no delivering; we have the finest accounts in country and are purveyors to the "White House"; established trade to call on; year-round repeat business; instructor; strictly commission. See F. WITTE, Hotel Statler, Boston, evenings.

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OPPORTUNITY for intelligent women of integrity to earn substantial amounts weekly on unusual commission basis selling women's beautiful hand-painted scarfs direct to consumer; references required, experience unnecessary; extend you liberal credit. Write Box A-4, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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JANET WILLIAMS, Pianist — Experienced teacher, vocal and instrumental accompanist, coach, available for recitals, concerts, practices. New York Studio # 121 Carnegie Hall. Brooklyn Studio 1729 Caton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone Buckminster 2-0425 for appointments.

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Footwear needs for all the family
MEN—WOMEN—CHILDREN
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PROVINCE WIDE DISTRIBUTION
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Wet Wash—Ready to iron, 5c lb. Thrifty—Flatwork ironed, all else returned damp, 8c lb. Rough Dry—Flat Work ironed, everything dried, starched where necessary, 10c lb
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Foxes in all shades
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The Most Modern and Scientific Method of Valve Correction of all Motor Cars
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REFRIGERATION   PIANOS
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Terms to Suit Purchasers with No-Interest Plan.
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SERVICE that satisfies, be it damp wash or fully finished work, is produced in our up-to-date, scientifically controlled plant.
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Fowl dinner every night and Twice on Sundays for 75c
Regular dinner 60c
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Famous for Fine Food
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Fresh supply of cut flowers daily.
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Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or Post Wanted heading.

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BEXHILL-ON-SEA, BOLEBROKE PRIVATE HOTEL, Cantelupe Road—Moderate; bed-sitting rooms from 3½ guineas; good catering; opposite Christian Science church. Phone 628.

BOURNEMOUTH, GLENCAIRN MANOR Manor Rd.—Modernised, refurnished, hot & cold water, gas fires all bedrooms; 1 minute sea; terms 3½-4½ gns. Phone 1693. Grams "Premier." Props.: MR. & MRS. J. F. HOUGH.

BOURNEMOUTH, QUORN HALL, Richmond Gardens (Private Hotel)—Secluded garden, tennis; central; excellent cuisine; hot & cold water, gas & electric fires; personal supervision. MR. & MRS. NORMAN TAYLOR. Tel. 1960.

BOURNEMOUTH. Phone 888
"WIMBLEDON HALL," DERBY ROAD
THE "IDEAL HOME" for THE WINTER
Only 3 minutes' walk from new church & sea, modern equipment, every convenience, hot & cold running water; reduced rates for winter & spring; readers of this paper welcomed. S. M. HORSPOOL.

BOURNEMOUTH, Sandykeld Hall, Manor Road—Pleasantly situated in own grounds, near sea, only 2 minutes from new church; hot & cold running water & gas fires in all rooms; garage; central heating; reduced winter terms from 2½ gns.; tariff.

BOURNEMOUTH, COTFORD HALL, Knyveton Rd.—Delightful situation in own grounds; close sea; hospitality, comfort the keynote of the establishment; personal supervision in every department; separate liberal tables; excellent fare; hot & cold running water, gas or electricity, fires in all bedrooms; public rooms exceptionally well warmed; garage 6 cars; terms moderate.

BOURNEMOUTH, SOMERSET HOUSE HOTEL, DURLEY CHINE RD.—Close sea; tennis, beautiful gardens; south aspect; bedrooms gas fires; tariff. Props., Mr. & Mrs. G. Taylor.

BOURNEMOUTH, Tower House, West Cliff Gardens—Pension & private rooms; south aspect; sea views; bedroom gas fires, billiards; write tariff. Props. MR. & MRS. C. R. LAW.

BOURNEMOUTH, Crag Hall Pension—Finest position; terms inclusive. Illustrated tariff from EGERTON HINE, Proprietor. Cable: "Cragged," Bournemouth. Phone No. 269.

BOURNEMOUTH (nr.) Burnbrae Guest House—Near buses & golf links; garage; special winter terms. MR. & MRS. SIDNEY TITE, Longham, Dorset.

BRIGHTON, Claridge, 34 Oriental Pl., 2 doors sea—Board residence from 2½ gns.; hot & cold water in bedrooms; near church. CAPT. WALSH. Tel. 364611.

BRIGHTON (sea front), near pier, Grafton Hotel, Marine Parade—Expert catering, cleanliness, service; special terms from 2½ gns. (no extras). Telephone Brighton 1346.

CLIFTONVILLE, Berkeley House, Dalby Sq.—Guests received for quiet rest and study particularly during Winter; 1 minute sea, 5 minutes church. Phone Margate 105. MISSES TANNER & PATTINSON.

DAWLISH
GRAND HOTEL (AA. R. A. C.)
First Class Family Hotel. Moderate Terms. Under personal supervision of the Proprietor and his wife. For tariff apply F. HUGHES.

EASTBOURNE, Sandhurst Private Hotel, Grand Parade—Ideal position, facing sea; hot & cold water in all bedrooms, also gas or electric fires, central heating. Tel. 797. Winter terms from 2½ gns.

EASTBOURNE—Ellesmere Private Hotel, Wilmington Square (West); overlooking sea and Devonshire Park; gas fires in bedrooms; winter terms from £2.12.6. Phone 1463. Prop. S. STEVENS.

Hampstead Rosslyn Lodge Hotel
Lynhurst Road, Rosslyn Hill, Hampstead, London—Standing well back from the road in two acres of well wooded grounds traffic is forgotten; gas fires, hot and cold water in all bedrooms, central heating; five minutes from Swiss Cottage and three minutes from Belsize Park tube station and buses; en tout cas tennis courts, large garage, ballroom, night porter. Phone Hampstead 2265, three lines.

HASTINGS, YELTON HOTEL—Finest central position; facing sea; best English fare; radiators, hot & cold water; from 3 guineas or 11/- daily inclusive.

KERRISDALE PRIVATE HOTEL
Under New Management
4 & 6 Trebovir Rd., S. W. 5, London
Near Earls Court Station
Inclusive terms from 3 gns. a week, 10/6 a day
Tel. (Office) Frobisher 2564
(Visitors) Frobisher 2563

LIVERPOOL—Antrim Private Hotel 73 Mount Pleasant
Running water—hot and cold—in every bedroom.
JACK MONTGOMERY. Phone 5239

LONDON, 34 Southwick Street, W. 2., Tel. 2364 Paddington; Grams "HEMMITED London"—Room breakfast, bath 6/- one night, 11/- 2 nights, 35/- week; hot & cold basins all rooms; dinner 2/6 (optional); 1 penny bus from Selfridges.

LONDON—Visitors experience real comfort, good cooking, personal attention at THORNBURY, 28 Pembridge Gardens, W. 2; near churches, buses, tubes; moderate terms; special arrangements residents.

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

American Elm

(Ulmus americana)

Where: Moist woods, especially along rivers, in rich soil. Native from southern Canada south to the Gulf of Mexico and west to the Rocky Mountains. Planted as a shade tree in all temperate climates, less abundantly in western and northern Europe.

Distinguishing features: A large generally fan-shaped tree with spreading branches and drooping branchlets, in contrast to the upright branchlets of the English elm; averaging 60 to 70 feet in height. Leaves are alternate, simple, from 4 to 6 inches long, rather thick, one-sided and with toothed margin; the leaf veins are prominent, the upper surface of the leaf generally smooth and the lower downy. Flowers are small, greenish, on slender stalks appearing before the leaves. Fruit is a light green oval-shaped samara (winged fruit), with the seed in the center surrounded by the wing.

One of the largest and most handsome of eastern American trees is the White or American Elm, its broad and lofty branches stretching high into the air to support the drooping and curving small twigs. A tower of strength, it stands emblematic of might and beauty regardless of the season of year. Though it is New England's most famous shade tree (as Mr. Scroggins will testify) it is by no means localized just there, for in range it reaches even to the Everglades of Florida, the Turtle Mountains of North Dakota, and to the valley of the upper Colorado River.

The wood is tough, hard, strong, heavy, coarse-grained, alternately dark and light brown, and very difficult to split. It is used for boat and shipbuilding, saddle-trees, flooring, and, like the English elm, for wheel hubs. The bark is gray, deeply fissured, and broadly ridged, forming a rougher outer surface.

Various forms have come into notice, all of which are assumed by this same species, thus the Etruscan vase, the oak, and the plume forms must have appeared to the early colonists to American shores quite like the old elms which stood by little English homes 3000 miles to the east.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

101, 128 (Mrs. S. C., who asks how these numbers should be read)—In the reading of routine reports bristling with figures, "one hundred one" and "one hundred twenty-eight" or "one twenty-eight" would serve quite well. The numbers, however, if properly spelled out in manuscript, would appear "one hundred and one" and "one hundred and twenty-eight." For formal public reading or announcement, usage inclines toward the spelled-out forms.

Italics in the Bible (Miss K. H.)—In modern usage italics are employed for emphasis or to set off a foreign word or phrase. In the Scriptures, however, words supplied by the translators to complete their concept of the sense are printed in italics. The matter of emphasis is not concerned.

Practice, practise (T. S.)—"Practice" is the noun, and is evidently preferred as the verb (at least, by the authority accepted by this newspaper).

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Brevities

New Britain Herald: Those who blame Mr. Hoover for everything should at least give him credit for a mild winter.

Buffalo Evening News: What the world needs most is a paper napkin not afflicted with wanderlust.

In Lighter Vein

Same Thing

"Brown says he bought the house for a song.'

"Well, he bought it on notes."—*Pathfinder.*

Speed, Speed

Mrs. Campbell: "Dear, I saw the sweetest little hat in a shop today."

Mr. Campbell: "Put it on and let me see how you look in it."—*Nottingham Post.*

Talented

Amateur Performer: "I can pick up a cent with my toes."

Bright Spectator: "That's nothing. My dog can do that with his nose."—*Pathfinder.*

Proof

"Do you think," said the intellectual young woman, "that there is any truth in the theory that big creatures are better-natured than small ones?"

"Yes," answered the young man, "I do. Look at the difference between the Jersey mosquito and the Jersey cow."—*Christian Herald.*

Agreeable Tutor

"Private tutoring by experienced educator. Will go home if student wishes."—*Ad in California high school paper, spotted by Boston Transcript.*

A Quotation for Today

THE man who fails is the man who fails to keep on keeping on.—JACKSON.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Jobless Work Free

(Boston Herald)

Rockland, Mass.

MORE than 30 unemployed men went to work removing snow without pay when it was found that no provision had been made in the town budget for this work.

The public spirited group came to the town hall eager for a day's pay for clearing the streets of the heavy snowfall. When it was found that no money was available, they pitched in and did the work just the same, and by nightfall had cleared Union Street for a half mile through the business district.

Contractors and business men aided in the work by donating trucks for the day.

Did You Know That—

One person in 72 of the population of the United States has graduated from college?

The average monthly wage of a primary school teacher in Soviet Russia is 90 roubles, or $46?

The only chop suey restaurant in Peiping, China, recently closed because of lack of American patronage?

A national hotel group now terms a room clerk a "reception secretary"?

The Children's Corner

Porgie and the Cream Bun

HIS real name was George, but everyone called him Porgie, because he was always eating.

"Georgie Porgie pudding and pie,"

the children used to sing when they saw him digging his fingers into a paper bag and stuffing his mouth with the contents. "Here comes Porgie, eating as usual!"

One Saturday afternoon Porgie's mother sent him out to buy a few things at the shops for her. Porgie had a penny of his own in his pocket in case he saw anything he would like to buy for himself, and when he came to the pastry cook's window he stopped to look at all the good things arranged so temptingly on the trays.

In the middle of the window were some lovely big cream buns. They were the biggest buns Porgie had ever seen. Their tops were covered with a powdering of fine sugar, and delicious looking cream oozed out from their sides.

Now Porgie was not hungry. He had only just finished his lunch, but the cream buns looked so inviting that he felt he must have one. So he went in and paid his penny, and was given the bun in a paper bag. He remembered a tool shed at the back of the school buildings where he could eat his bun in peace, and, finding the door standing invitingly open, he went in and sat down on a large, turned-up flower pot.

It was, indeed, a splendid bun. Porgie ate it carefully so as not to lose any of the cream, which had a way of rushing out unexpectedly. His mouth was full of bun and cream when he suddenly heard a footstep somewhere outside. He sat very still. He had no right to be in the tool shed at all, and if Potter, the Groundsman, found him there, he knew he would get into trouble.

The footsteps came closer. They sounded remarkably like Potter's slow and deliberate tread. Porgie hardly breathed. Then the door was pushed to from outside, and the key turned in the lock.

Porgie jumped up. "Hi!" he cried, but the steps were moving away, and Potter must already have been out of earshot, for he did not come back.

Porgie looked about him anxiously. It was dark in the shed now that the door was closed. The only light there was came through the cracks between the boards of which it was built. Porgie drummed with his knuckles against the door. "Let me out, let me out!" he cried. But there was no response. Potter had gone.

Tears welled up in Porgie's eyes, and ran down his cheeks. "Please, please let me out!" he sobbed. And then he sank down on the ground and gave himself up to misery.

Stump, stump. Potter was coming back! Stump, stump, stump; nearer and nearer came the heavy steps.

Porgie lifted his head. The steps had halted now, the key was turning in the lock, the door swung back, and there was Porgie, his face covered with tears and cream, a miserable, frightened little boy.

"Hello!" said Potter. "How did you get in here? And what's the matter with your face?"

Porgie hastily licked round his lips, and drew his hand across his wet cheeks.

Potter looked at him steadily for a whole minute, and there was a kind expression in his eyes.

"Look here," said Potter at last, "why do you let the boys go on calling your Porgie. It's not your right name, and if I were you I'd stop it."

Porgie sat very still. It was surprising to hear Potter talking like that.

"Why don't you make them call you George?" Potter asked.

"I can't," said Porgie.

"Of course you can," said Potter. "You know why they call you that." He picked up the paper bag with the name of the pastry cook printed clearly on the outside. "Look here," he went on, and began blowing into the bag until it was as fat as a balloon. "Now for it," said Potter, "when this bag goes off, that will be the end of Porgie!"

He gave the bag a bang with his fist. There was a loud report, so loud that Porgie jumped. Then Potter threw "the bits of torn paper into the air. And now, George, let's see to it that Porgie never comes back," he said. "Good by!"

"Good-by!" said George. "Thank you very much, Potter." And he ran off down the road, as happy as any boy in town.

The Adventures of Waddles

THE PUDDY TWINS SEEMED MUCH UPSET BY A STRANGE SWIMMER THEY HAD MET.
SAID NIP, "HE WAS NO SWAN OR DUCK" "HE DID NOT SING OR QUACK," SAID TUCK.
THE STRANGER CLEARED THE MYSTERY AND INTRODUCED HIMSELF. SAID HE,
"TO BIRD, TO QUADRUPED AND MAN I'M KNOWN AS MR. PELICAN."

Missing Word Puzzle

C	C	M	F	O	P	H	H	S
O	H	O	A	C	O	O	O	T
B	I	T	T	E	N	S	S	I
S	N	H	S	R	D	E	T	R

Reading downward, fill in letters to form words. By doing this correctly you will find, reading across the center, the name of a territory that is figuring very prominently in the news of today.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Musical Terms Puzzle? Bar, scales, notes, staff.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Debts, Tariffs, and Armaments

THE three most important politico-economic questions have developed an acuteness which calls for their immediate examination. Hitherto the world has been content to deal with them academically, or to postpone them to a more fitting season; and even now there is a tendency to declare that the time is not ripe for their solution. When will the time be ripe? Surely delay has already produced nearly the maximum of mischief.

The three questions are debts, tariffs and armaments. They are the root questions. There are many subsidiary subjects, but they are all commanded by debts, tariffs and armaments.

Two at least of these questions are to be brought to the conference table, though it is believed that they are not likely to be dealt with as comprehensively as could be wished. The matter of debts is two-sided. One side is called reparations, and the other side is the allied liability to the United States. Though there is no legal link between the allied credits on Germany and the American credits on the allies, it has become obvious that it is impossible to reach satisfactory conclusions on one set of debts without taking into account the other. For the release of Germany without an arrangement between the allies and America will merely have the effect of transferring the burden of payments from German to hardly more competent allied shoulders.

It is therefore a pity that, whatever conclusions may be reached, the possibility of a comprehensive consideration of international indebtedness has been ruled out by the decision of Congress. The allies are bound to give Germany a respite, but their own position will be left in doubt. There is general agreement that international indebtedness is largely responsible for the economic difficulties of the world.

Tariffs, regarded in their international aspect, are closely connected with this question of debts. They existed, of course, long before the present troubles, but they were increased and multiplied in an effort to stave off the consequences of international indebtedness. The payment of debts from country to country on a large scale can only be accomplished by an expansion of exports, and all countries, especially the creditor countries, have paradoxically endeavored to prevent the expansion of exports of their trade rivals, and have therefore rendered payments more difficult.

Yet while nations are ruining each other by demanding the payment of debts, and preventing the payment of debts by means of tariffs, they are spending vast sums of money on armaments that can have no possible result except that of irritating relations which are already sufficiently jeopardized by debts and tariffs. Precisely at the moment when clear-sighted statesmen and experts proclaim the necessity of international understanding, international coöperation, international unity, these questions of debts, tariffs, and armaments create misunderstanding, competition and disunity.

It will be observed that debts, tariffs and armaments cannot really be regarded as separate subjects. They are interconnected and act and react upon each other. It is perhaps a counsel of perfection to advise that they should all be discussed by one and the same conference of nations, but at least one may say that statesmen cannot deal with the question of debts without thinking of tariffs and armaments; and cannot think of armaments without thinking of tariffs and debts.

In 1927 a Geneva conference issued a warning against the growth of tariffs as inimical to the development of sound international policy and economics. Everybody applauded, but nothing was done. Now one section of the question of debts has come up for review, and sooner or later must bring the other section under review. Today a disarmament conference is in session, and it will undoubtedly be influenced by what may be done about reparations. It would be well to insist on the fundamental inseparability of these three questions. They are really parts of the single question—whether the world is to destroy itself by extreme nationalism, or save itself by an approach to internationalism.

"Quit Thinking Depression"

THE refusal of leaders in business and government generally to accept as inevitable the economic pressure of the last two years, and the widespread efforts of experts to find a solution of problems of supply and demand, are among the most hopeful signs of the times. Another promising indication is the tendency in many quarters to explore the situation far below surface evidences of idleness and lack and to find its causes in conditions that lie hidden from mere superficial and cursory observation.

A significant instance of this determination to deal with the problem by removing its fundamental causes and to wrest from the experiences of the deflation period the wisdom and understanding that will prevent their recurrence is seen in a letter sent recently by Mr. Horace Bowker, president of the American Agricultural Chemical Company, to his employees in seventeen states. The letter not only analyzes the effects of doubt and discouragement in increasing the difficulties of the situation, but by urging the workers to "quit thinking, talking and acting in terms of depression," and to regard their problems as "the finest kind of an opportunity" to show their courage, resourcefulness and faith in right activity, it sounds a progressive note that might profitably be taken up and echoed in industrial and business circles everywhere.

Although the letter reminded employees that "we can never 'ballyhoo' our way out of this depression, because it rests on too many serious maladjustments," it indicated how discouragement hinders the reconstructive processes by "too frequently resulting in inability to think clearly about present problems or to look into the future with any degree of hopefulness or confidence."

By directing atttention to what he termed the "mental" origin of the depression, and emphasizing the need for clear, effective reasoning, that will face "squarely and aggressively" the issue of low production costs, Mr. Bowker has issued a call for constructive thinking that might well be answered by every person, whether it be the head of business, the keeper of a small shop, or the housewife.

Tossing In the Brown Derby?

ONE of the chief political assets of former Governor Alfred E. Smith has been his ability to arouse enthusiasm. Those who attended his 1928 campaign rallies will remember them as lively if not noisy affairs. Such enthusiasm, however, seems strangely absent from the reception given by Democratic Party leaders in Washington to Mr. Smith's announcement of his receptiveness toward the presidential nomination. And yet, perhaps not so strangely, either, for Democratic members of Congress from the various quarters of the Union immediately picture an added vehemence given to the struggle back home over the selection or instruction of delegates.

Some of these spokesmen recall with what difficulty they, as drys in dry constituencies, labored to keep their footing on the wet plank which Mr. Smith four years ago added to the party platform, and they have no desire to repeat the performance. True, nearly all the aspirants thus far prominently mentioned to head the Democratic ticket are in varying degrees either wet, damp, humid or at least susceptible to moisture. But none, unless it be Gov. Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland, arouses the expectations of the liquor camp as being such a splashing wet standard bearer as Mr. Smith.

In fact, many will believe that the present development arises from the inability of the Smith-Raskob-Shouse faction to force Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt—thus far the leading contender for the nomination—into a position aggressively wet enough to suit them. Mr. Roosevelt tied a few strings to the amendment with which he proposes to displace the Eighteenth Amendment, but Mr. Smith is eager to dump the whole question back into the hands of the states, to be as wet as they wish or as dry as they can be under the circumstances.

If the Smith announcement is an effort to "stop Roosevelt," there is some question whether it can effect even that purpose. And there is serious question whether it can really put Mr. Smith into the running as a prospective nominee. The Roosevelt forces claim 678 delegates of the 770 necessary to nominate under the two-thirds majority rule. Political observers, surveying the Smith strength in Massachusetts, Illinois, New Jersey and elsewhere, estimate his support at not more than 200 delegates, or barely more than half enough to block a nomination, while 260 are pledged to favorite sons, including 22 for Governor Ritchie.

The Smith supporters may, of course, count on winning some of the favorite son delegations after the first few ballots. In any event, they believe their candidate offers a rallying center for anti-Roosevelt forces. But it is not impossible that the shadow of the brown derby may serve equally well in southern and western states to drive hitherto unattached Democrats into the Roosevelt fold.

However this may turn out, the contest will be no mild one. Southern newspapers such as the Louisville Courier-Journal consider the announcement unfortunate and conducive to brighter prospects for President Hoover. The Birmingham Age-Herald believes the tide of affairs has made Mr. Smith's availability highly questionable. Whether this sentiment extends to other sections of the country may soon be known in the results of the North Dakota preferential primary, where Governor Roosevelt first authorized his name to be used, and in that of New Hampshire, where former Smith men are the backbone of the Roosevelt support.

Is a Mouth Organ a Toy?

THE difficulty of defining simple things has often been remarked. And now the British Government is finding that political and intellectual resources which enable it to grapple with the problems of the trade balance leave it comparatively helpless when it is confronted with the dilemma of deciding whether or not a mouth organ may be classed as a toy.

Yet this is a matter which the Government cannot ignore. It will have to be decided, and soon. Meanwhile the British Government is taking the best expert advice available on the subject of harmonicas. One school of opinion holds that the likelihood of a mouth organ's being found in an orchestra playing a Beethoven symphony is so small as to be almost negligible, and that it therefore may fitly be classed as a toy. Another body of learned and instructed thought, however, asserts that it is treated as a musical instrument by Boy Scouts. Moreover, the harmonica was extensively used as a musical instrument during the war. Thus the problem is raised to the higher sphere of patriotism and gratitude. Is an instrument which "helped to win the war" to be regarded as a mere toy?

Nations faced with the necessity for making a difficult decision often gain help from the experience of other countries. This occasion is no exception. England may obtain light upon her problem by reading an advertisement in a New York paper, which declares the mouth organ to be "one of the most important factors in the guidance of the new generation toward a better all-round education." "To put a mouth organ into the hands of any person, young or old," continues this advertisement, "is to open another door to the finer things of life." Who, after this, would dare to describe the mouth organ as a mere toy?

A New Field for Research

DEVELOPMENT of Canadian industry through the help of chemistry has in recent years been receiving an increasing amount of study. The new Ottawa headquarters of the National Council of Industrial and Scientific Research is being equipped with laboratories to keep Canadian industry abreast of the times in natural science. The research staff has been drawn from among the ablest workers in Canadian universities, as well as from other sources at home and abroad.

Parliament has voted liberal appropriations for the national research laboratories. In recent sessions, however, some members have pointed out that the whole pursuit of industrial research has been devoted to the factor of production. It has been urged that equal thought should be given to the development of a well-thought-out plan to increase the purchasing power of consumers, so that the benefits of increased production can be better distributed and overproduction avoided. In the last Parliament, even before the disparity between productive capacity and the financial resources of consumers to buy more of the increased output had become so pronounced, members from western Canada urged that the Government should set up also a national council of economic and social research.

Research leaders in natural science are themselves, in numerous instances, advocating that the approach to this problem of distribution should be made along more systematic lines. The director of the division of chemistry, in the Research Council of Canada, Dr. G. S. Whitby, recently told of the notable progress made with the aid of industrial chemistry in the rubber industry. For example, he said, until a few years ago an automobile tire lasted only about 3000 miles. Chemical research has helped to extend the "life" of the tire to several times this mileage.

Very largely the problem of production has been solved in the modern industrial world. Industry's capacity to produce has been enormously increased. In most fields supply can meet any reasonable demand, whenever there is purchasing power to keep the increased output moving through the ordinary retail channels of trade. If some of the thought that has been given to the improvement of production could now be turned to the factor of consumption, there should surely be opened a way toward making supply more abundantly available for everyone.

Hats That Bloom Again

A WRITER in the Business Week recently illuminated a subject of wide interest, and pursued verbally the discarded hat through and beyond the dump into a new and useful existence. In a casual way, dumps explain the disappearance of old hats. The proverb is centuries old that "a hat is not made for one shower"; but the eventual retirement and replacement of his hat must be considered and carried out by every man of civilized habits.

Some do this of their own initiative and others by family compulsion. Always during shopping hours men are trying on hats before mirrors ingeniously arranged to permit front, back and side views. Sometimes the old hat is left, the responsibility of disposal being delegated to the polite salesman and the new hat worn proudly away. This may be called buying a new hat in the grand manner. Other men, making some laughing excuse, will direct the polite salesman to send the old hat after them.

Such old hats shilly and shally, but eventually they, too, go to the dump. An estimate of 2,000,000 dozen hats produced annually indicates the number annually discarded.

One now learns that many of these hats—about one-eighth of the total production of hats—presently reappear. It evidently has long been the custom of hatters to sell old hats, left with them in the grand manner, as material for new ones. Old hats are retrieved, graded for their so seemingly pathetic worth, packed in bales, delivered to factories, from which they will later emerge to serve mankind again. Worth a few cents apiece when harvested from the dump, they furnish material for hats that may be sold for a few dollars each.

These revelations, of course, need not disturb those who buy their new hats in the grand manner. Meditating upon them, however, one wonders at what point of desuetude an old hat is really worn out.

Editorial Notes

The latest luxury added to many coast-to-coast buses is a shower bath. Is it, however, actually something very new? Some pedestrians will seem to recall that buses and other motorcars have provided them with many a shower bath on rainy days.

Highways of blue, red, green, yellow and purple are proposed by road builders as easier on the eyes and less apt to appear dirty. It would appear that aviators soon will not be alone in riding the rainbows.

A paint company chemist has invented an emergency soap which does not require water. This is probably the soap for which small boys have so long been wishing.

Diary of an Onlooker in France

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

IT HAS been my lot lately to wander through the diversified regions of France, and especially in the south was it again borne in on me that without Paris there would be no France. In the days of the Empire whose capital was Vienna, it was customary to speak of the northern countries as the Germanies. Germany, as a single nation, had not been born. So one might speak of the Frances, if it were not for Paris, which seems to concentrate them and give them a unity.

For there is nothing more dissimilar than the dissimilarity of the different regions of France. In Marseilles one palpably feels the Phœnician, the Greek, and the rest of the eastern Mediterranean influences. At Strasbourg one is frankly aware of the Teutonic element. In my own Province of Normandy it is impossible to mistake the Scandinavian origins. In Nice, which has been my headquarters, there is a preponderance of Italian ancestry.

The inhabitants of these and many other places have, one feels, very little in common except that their center is Paris. Paris plays a far greater part in French life than is, even now, generally imagined. It has become fashionable, among those whose acquaintance with France is superficial, to repeat complacently, as though they were uttering an original thought, that Paris is not France. They insist on the industrial and cultural independence of the provinces, but they do not draw the right deduction.

Of course Paris is not France in a purely geographical sense; but Paris is a compendium of France. Of course the habits of the provinces are distinct; but these very distinctions make it the more necessary to have a common denominator—and that common denominator is Paris. They keep their local customs and manners; they have their special characteristics and even their varieties of language. But they are French, and all equally French, because they are attached, and all equally attached, to Paris.

* * *

Paris, we are sometimes told by political writers, must not be confounded with the rest of France. Paris is agitated, swayed by a thousand currents. Paris is the heart of events, the home of parliamentary life. The Paris press must not be taken to represent the French press; and articles from the provincial press are cited against articles of the Paris press.

I think this view is misleading. There are naturally plenty of regional journals which are adapted to their regional readers. They sometimes contain extremely valuable expressions of opinions. I used to read them systematically and, on my present French travels, have renewed an intimate acquaintance with some of them. But it is wrong to pit them against the Paris press. They are colored and fashioned by the Paris press.

Their leading contributors on political subjects are practically all Parisians—Parisians who may have kept some connection with the provinces, but who nevertheless have adopted Paris as the chief theater of their activities. In the remotest corners of France, it is the Parisian who speaks with authority.

There are districts where the note is Radical, and, perhaps, on the whole, the note is more generally Radical, especially in southern France, than Nationalist. That is doubtless because national politics are slightly fainter, seen in the distant prospect, and what seems important in Paris seems less important in the provinces. But there could be no greater mistake than to contrast the Radicalism of the provinces with the Nationalism of Paris. The Parisian newspapers are by no means wholly Nationalist. Of the "Big Five," only one can fairly be called Nationalist. At least two were completely Briandist—though with the decline of Briandism they are shifting their ground. The remaining two, if not neutral, are nondescript.

* * *

Of the vast variety of smaller sheets which are commonly called journaux d'opinion, rather than journaux d'information, there are surely as many Radical as Nationalist. Indeed, without counting them, I should be inclined to say that the Radical organs are more numerous.

In Paris, one finds everything for every taste. So, in reading the provincial newspapers, I discover the same signatures, and virtually the same articles, as I should have discovered in Paris. It is Paris which strikes the key; and again I am persuaded that those who tell us to disregard Paris opinion and to turn for comfort to regional opinion are speaking without real knowledge.

It may, however, be objected that if Paris political thought is thus sent to the provinces, provincial political thought is likewise sent to Paris. Exactly. There is action and reaction; the deputies and the political writers who are in Paris have, for the most part, come from the provinces and—to stretch an image—still keep a foot in their own province. But the point is that all these provincial opinions go to make up Parisian opinion, just as all these provincials go to make up the Parisian population. Paris is a compound of them all. Paris sums up and gives back its summing up. The Paris influence is single, whereas the provincial influences are multiple, and no provincial opinion can lay claim to be more than partial.

In other words, Bordeaux is Bordeaux, and Lyons is Lyons, but Paris is, in a very special way, France.

* * *

I was thinking of these things not for the first, nor for the hundredth, time as I journeyed southward, and as I traveled along the Mediterranean coast. The more independent of Paris a French city may pretend to be, the less is it truly French. It may be independent in some respects, but it cannot be independent administratively and politically. The prefect, who plays an extraordinary part in the départements, is appointed by Paris, and receives his instructions from the Government. As the elections draw nigh, his rôle takes on a new significance. It is his business, if he values his post, to arrange matters, so far as he can arrange them, in the interest of the powers that be at Paris. He may, of course, possess some subtlety, and may act in accordance with his anticipation of governmental changes. But to say this is only to emphasize his dependence, and the administrative dependence of each region, on Paris.

* * *

The late Louis Loucheur, when we were discussing the downfall of a government, remarked to me that all French governments really fall, whatever might be the ostensible cause, on the question of prefects—that is to say, in the last resort, on the question of elections past, present, or future. This may be an exaggeration, but it is sufficiently true to make the occupancy of the Ministry of the Interior a matter of deep concern to the parties at all times, and especially so when the general elections are only two months away.

That is why Pierre Laval, who, as Prime Minister, acted as his own Minister of the Interior in the previous Cabinet, was assailed on all hands. The Radicals were ready to displace him if they could, for although M. Laval's antecedents are Radical, he has since worked with the Moderates, presumably in the interest of the Moderates. It is true that this consideration was discounted by a section of the Radicals, who argued that, if there are difficult days ahead for France, it would be better to let the Moderates bear the brunt of the blame, and therefore for the Radicals to remain in opposition until the elections are over.

On the other side, the Moderates were disposed to criticize M. Laval for neglecting his duties as Minister of the Interior at this crucial time, and for occupying himself far too much with foreign affairs. How could he, they ask, fulfill his functions if he went to Berlin, to London, to Washington, and if he proposed to go to Lausanne to deal with reparations, and to Geneva to deal with disarmament? Who, then, was at the Ministry of the Interior preparing for the elections?

These considerations were reinforced by the passing of André Maginot, War Minister, and the inability of Aristide Briand to continue in the post of Foreign Minister. There had to be profound changes in the Government, both for external and internal reasons.

Certainly foreign affairs have become critical, but the observer in France cannot overlook the fact that domestic affairs, in view of the forthcoming elections, are, from the French standpoint, no less critical. And whether one is on the shores of the Mediterranean, or on the banks of the Seine, the consciousness of these forthcoming elections, which may determine the policy of France and the future of Europe, is equally vivid. Even on the Coast of Pleasure, all French eyes are turned on Paris.

Notes From Copenhagen

Would Tax Loaned Books

MANY Danish authors are dissatisfied with the sale of their books, for, with the lending libraries and book clubs in city and country, there is a very small sale each year. Since last year, when Peter Freuchen forbade the loaning of his last book on Greenland from libraries or clubs, the agitation for state help on the question has gradually arisen, and there is a request before the Minister of Education for a tax to be placed on the latest books loaned, for a certain length of time, so that those desiring to read the book during that time must pay extra for the privilege. It is well known by librarians that the demand for a novel is usually from three to six months.

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Art And Advertising

In the arcade of the new Vesterport Building is an art exhibition, free to all who walk there. It is an excellent method of combining advertisement with education. Some very good works of art are to be seen. Among the ceramics are the "Hans and Grethe" children's service for the breakfast table; small stone figures, modeled by a Czechoslovakian; weaving from both the province and city schools and private workers, in beautiful designs. The furniture workers also have their share in "the permanent," as it is called, and ideas for rooms are shown in full detail for the new house or apartment, so that a home can be furnished completely in theory before the stores need be entered. The work of changing and arranging the exhibits is in the hands of competent artists, who see that the general effect of each department is interesting.

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Carlsberg Fund Votes Grants

The Carlsberg Fund, founded and endowed by the late Mr. J. C. Jacobsen, with capital rivaling that of the Swedish Nobel Institute, has voted grants aggregating 861,976 kronor—$220,000—in aid of natural scientific study, publications and research in 1932.

Among many substantial grants is one of $10,000 to the Society for Danish Language and Literature, for the publication of Hans Andersen's correspondence with his friends Edvard and Henriette Collin. A similar grant was made toward a new volume—the thirteenth—of the society's great Danish dictionary and a slightly smaller grant toward beginning the publication of a Diplomatarium Danicum.

Dr. Lauge Koch, the famous Greenland explorer, receives $8000 to assist in the publication of the results of his more recent explorations, and Prof. P. O. Pedersen gets $10,000 for the erection of two stations in Greenland for experiments in connection with the electric conditions of the atmosphere.

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In spite of apparent tightness in the financial world, the Municipal Board of Copenhagen is building 700 new dwellings for the citizens. The Common Dwelling Company has on hand 659 flats. The Workingmen's Building Association and the Coöperative Building Company together have 370 flats under erection, although the loans from the mortgage companies are given only at a high percentage.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

The Greatest of These

DR. MICHAEL PUPIN, who has been recently honored by the highest award of the engineering profession in this country, is predicting a complete transformation of life as a result of the growing knowledge of electricity. Although people who look back to a time when anything electrical was a novelty may think that the world knows a good deal about it now, Dr. Pupin is not of that opinion. While admitting that electricity has already "revolutionized" the world, he describes what is now known about it as "meager." He explains that he has in mind the moving power which pervades everything everywhere, including the "distant pulsating spiral nebulæ many millions of light years away."

For the progress of science he has no concern as he observes its conquest of the material universe. What troubles him is "the tragic lack of development of human love."

To hatred, jealousies and prejudices, marks of that condition, he ascribes the sufferings of this world, declaring that while man's spiritual being is retarded he will be unable to enjoy to the full the fruits of material progress.

This view of the dependence of the material upon the spiritual comes from a physicist who has put the case better than the preachers do. Life here and now depends upon the victories of a force that has been called "the greatest thing in the world."—*Boston Globe.*